

# SAYS DOLLARS AND GUNS KEY TO U. S. WORLD EMPIRE

America is building a world empire in the next 10 years through economic penetration and military power, a leading business executive told his audience in Norfolk, Va.

He is Gene Sitterley, editor and publisher of the magazine *World's Business*.

He told a swank audience at the World Trade Conference called by the Norfolk Yacht and Country Club:

"Within the next 10 years I believe an American Empire will rise through economic dominance backed by military dominance." (Nov. 19, Norfolk Pilot).

That the rest of the world would have to be conquered by force and violence, Sitterley made clear this way:

"Peace has unfortunately never been attained by acquiescence."

Sitterley cited the example of the Roman and British empires as models for America.

Sitterley's theory—confirmed every day by Washington's actions—is that the new American Empire can be achieved not by the old method of direct land seizure, but by financial control backed by armed might. He said:

"We have the economic force that can win world peace. . . . Economic intervention is needed (in Asia). . . . A long period of relative peace is possible through intelligence, economic intervention and military power."

The kind of peace he advocates, he made clear as follows:

"There will be a world peace on either a Russian basis or a United States basis. In the 19th Century, there were 100 years of peace on a British basis, and earlier on a Roman basis. Peace is on the basis of the dominant power."

Sitterley's dream of an American Empire imposing a Pax Americana on the world was first launched after the war by Virgil Jordan, business economist. It after became the real goal of the foreign policy of the trusts in the U. S. A. operating through the State Department and the Pentagon. It spurns all ideas of a peace settlement based on the peaceful co-existence of the U. S. A. and the USSR.

Sitterley varied somewhat from the standard hooey about "Communist imperialism" by asserting that "Russia has always followed the expansion plan. It is not communistic. It is Russian."

Why the State Department spurns all Russian offers for peace, trade, and co-existence of the two systems, Sitterley did not bother to explain. He was selling world empire and stuck to it.

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★ ★ Edition

# 50 SPEAKERS PUT AHEAD OF TENANTS FOR HEARING

— See Page 5 —

## The Judge who owed the defendants \$500,000

# Medina and the Lost 1,000 Days

By Art Shields

It is now just 1,017 days since Judge Harold R. Medina was assigned on Feb. 9, 1948, to try Wall Street's biggest bankers and insurance men, some of whom had loaned him nearly half a million dollars.

Judge Medina has said that the trial, which is scheduled to begin in his court next Tuesday, might "possibly" be finished within a year.

The judge admitted, however, that the trial of the money trust plot might continue "several years." He even suggested that the case might last "the rest of my life."

In the meantime the Rockefeller, Morgan, Harriman and Lehman bankers and their associates continue to monopolize the country's credit without restraint.

A ruling that Medina made last spring may slow up the trial of his creditors and former creditors and their colleagues considerably.

The judge's ruling is rather unusual. It

provides for what is known as a "divided trial." Under this unusual "divided trial" technique, Judge Medina will order a prolonged recess of the Investment Bankers trial after the prosecutor has finished presenting his case against the money trust plotters.

The bankers' attorneys will then depart from the Foley Square court to their offices in Wall Street for two months or MORE. They are supposed to need this much time to prepare their answers to the prosecutor while the trial is suspended.

### UNUSUAL RULING

Judge Medina's "divided trial" ruling seems extraordinary in view of a previous ruling by the same judge in favor of the Wall Street defendants. In this previous ruling Medina had ordered the prosecutor to furnish the defense with ALL his important evidence in advance of the trial.

It is hard, therefore, to see why the bankers will need a lot of extra time to answer evidence that they are well acquainted with already.

Medina made this extraordinary ruling at the request of Defense Attorney Arthur Dean, the ingenious law partner of John Foster Dulles,

President Truman's chief Republican foreign policy adviser. Dean is the chief defense attorney in the case.

The bankers have been enjoying all the law's delays to the full since the biggest anti-trust case began.

And a lot of big promises of speedy action against the men who are monopolizing the country's credit have bubbled into the atmosphere since Medina took over the case.

### COMPLAINT THREE YEARS OLD

The prosecutor's complaint against the investment bankers and the big insurance men had been entered on the court docket as far back as Oct. 30, 1947. That was 103 days before Medina was assigned to preside at all the pre-trial hearings and the trial itself.

The new judge himself promised action soon after he took over.

"... I will tell you now that I am not going through any Aluminum case," Medina announced in the court room in an opening hearing on May 29, 1948.

The judge was referring to the scandalous delays in disposing of the anti-trust complaint (Continued on Page 9)



# Dulles Acts to Use UN for China War

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 21.—The Truman Administration today stepped up its campaign to justify a possible war on China, when John Foster Dulles backed in the United Nations the Kuomintang charge that Soviet armed intervention was responsible for the Chinese people's victory over the dictator, Chiang Kai-shek. Dulles, U. S. delegate, told the General Assembly's Political Committee that this government "supports in general" the demand of its puppet, the Kuomintang gang, that a UN commission "investigate" the charge.

The year-old charges, which have lain dormant in the UN because of their obvious absurdity, were revived today under U. S. Government auspices, to lay the basis for UN approval of an interventionary war against China.

The alibi for intervention in Korea was that the North Korean People's Democratic Republic was not really a state, but was "set up" by Russia.

Soviet delegate Jacob A. Malik urged the UN to halt the "waste of time" in dealing with "this ludicrous Kuomintang libel." He served notice that Russia would vote against any fact-finding commission.

Malik denied all the charges made by Tsiang and by the U. S. delegate, "the master of this (Kuomintang) clique."

British delegate J. E. Coulsen, however, said:

"There is no need for me to em-

phasize the gravity of the situation in the Far East. Anything that tends to embitter the situation when the General Assembly and the Security Council have so many important matters on hand can do nothing but harm and in our view they are to be deplored."

The fantasies put forth today by the Kuomintang's T. F. Asiatic, and inferentially endorsed by the Truman government, allege, similarly, that there is no Central People's Government in existence but only "Soviet aggression in China" which must be tackled by "immediate and appropriate measures" by the UN.

The "immediate and appropriate measures" taken by the UN in the Korean situation are well-known.

Dulles' announcement, in line with the increasingly belligerent attitude displayed by government spokesmen and the press toward China, was in complete contradiction to the U. S.'s own admission that the Chinese people's victory was a national uprising against the barbarity, corruption and inefficiency of the Chiang regime. This admission, expanded upon to considerable length in the State De-

partment's White Paper on China, was seen here today as "wholly refuting Dulles' description of China's liberation as a 'vast scheme of imperialism lurking behind an outer mask of benevolence toward the national aspirations of the people.'"

Neatly tying up with Dulles' remarks were those of Tsiang, who "reported" that the Chinese people are virtually up in arms against the People's Government.

The Dulles-Kuomintang performance helped explain why American newspapers which, like the New York Times, have repeatedly acknowledged the strong support the Peking government is getting from the people, have suddenly switched to publicizing the Kuomintang claims of alleged widespread unrest.

## SPRINGFIELD, MASS., LEADERS ASK McCARRAN ACT REPEAL

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 21.—Prominent leaders here are circulating a petition urging repeal of the McCarran Act.

"We deplore the fact," the petition says, "that elected representatives of the people of this country should, because of the present war hysteria, attempt to impose measures which would curtail the cherished liberties for which our country has long been famous."

Signing the repeal petition were Councilman Archie Burack, president of the Springfield City Council; Councilman Paul R. Mason; Dr. Thornton W. Merriam, dean of Springfield College; the Revs. Ernest H. Sommerfeld and Albert B. Cleague, Jr.; H. M. Hutchings; Rabbi Isaac Klein; Profs. Charles Hapgood and Frank A. Warren; Reginald F. Funn and Lindsay B. Johnson, Jr.

Councilman Mason and the Rev. Cleague are leaders in the Springfield Negro community.

## 'Contempt' Tyranny Victims

An Editorial

THE "CONTEMPT" TYRANNY MOVED up another step with the indictment of two top labor leaders, five of their colleagues, a newspaper manager, and other victims of the Un-American witchhunters.

The labor leaders are James Matles and Julius Emspak of the Electrical Workers; the newspaper manager is Phil Bart of this paper, and the other victims range from an atomic scientist to a school teacher, and other UE officials.

More indictments are on the way, the government announces, against more of the 56 witnesses who refused to let the notorious Committee bully its way into their private lives, their private politics, and their organizational affairs in unions, etc.

These victims of the witchhunt face prison terms.

What crimes did these men and women commit?

None!

They did not steal or commit violence or deprive a single American of his property, rights or safety.

Their sole "crime" is that they would not act as stoop pigeons for the venomous labor-haters and

stories shouting questions at them from the table of the monstrosity known as the Un-American Committee.

They would not let this Committee rob either them or their fellow-Americans of their sacred right to hold political views without having these views "tested" by self-appointed Fuehrers.

So they are "in contempt," the government says, and should go to prison! Their "trials" will take place in fear-ridden Washington before "loyalty-tested" juries of Government workers who could not dare to face the risk of exonerating the defendants. This is a machine-made prison term not a trial in the traditional meaning of the term.

THE "CONTEMPT" TYRANNY is spreading. It started with Communists like Eugene Dennis and the courageous Anti-Fascist Committee and the Hollywood Ten. It is reaching out into the trade unions. Once it starts and is not resisted by an aroused people, no one is safe from this new style of "crime" where you must become an informer against you fellow-citizens or face prison.

Only a tremendous public anger at this slick frameup system can stop the anti-Americans who are running the Constitution into the ground for everyone of us.

## Rose Nelson Lightcap Hearing Adjourned

Charges of "bad faith" on the part of the government and "denial of due process" in the deportation hearings of Rose Nelson Lightcap were made yesterday by Isidore Englander, Miss Lightcap's attorney.

The hearing at 70 Columbus Ave., in a trial room packed to overflowing by women friends and co-workers of Miss Lightcap, was abruptly adjourned until 9:30 a.m. Dec. 11, after Englander charged Immigration Hearing Officer Clara Binder had admitted illegal evidence.

Both Miss Lightcap, who is vice-president of the Women's Division of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, and her attorney refused to participate any further in the hearing when Miss Binder refused to strike from the record testimony of Maurice Malkin, informer, alleging he knew the defendant from 1925 to 1939 as a leading woman worker in the Communist Party.

Englander pointed out that the warrant for Miss Lightcap's arrest did not charge Communist Party membership. The warrant, he said, stated she was deportable

because she was a member of the International Workers Order, which the Department of Justice claimed was an "affiliate" of the Communist Party.

He refused to cross-examine Malkin or Manning Johnson, the second paid government spy who

(Continued on Page 9)

## Youth from 20 States Here for LYL Meet

Delegates from 20 states representing America's youth were arriving in New York today to attend the three-day convention of the Labor Youth League opening Thanks-

giving night to chart the unity of America's young for peace, democracy and security.

A highlight of the convention will be the mass meeting Friday night at St. Nicholas Arena where Paul Robeson will speak on the role of Negro youth in the fight to win the peace.

Youngsters from industry, the

South, the nation's schools and farms, Negro and white, comprise the 250 delegates. Many are ex-GIs who won citations in World War II.

The first session begins tomorrow night (Thursday) at Stuyvesant Casino, where Leon Wofsy, LYL leader, will deliver the keynote address and propose a program: "In Defense of America's Youth Against Militarism."

The mass meeting Friday night will hear, in addition to Robeson, Howard Fast, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Jeanie Griffith, chairman of the Harlem LYL.

The St. Nicholas Arena meeting will also witness the best playlets and hear songs written in an LYL-sponsored competition and will conclude with a dance.

TO PRESENT AWARDS

Miss Flynn will present awards to youth leaders for their work to win peace and to those who excelled in building the circulation of the LYL organ, Challenge.

The three-day convention is the first since the LYL began, Memorial Day last year in Chicago. The bulk of the delegates range between the ages of 16 to 25. Some, from high schools, are younger.

The convention will hear panel discussions from factory workers, national groups, the Negro people, women, college and teen-agers. This will take place Saturday morning.

The panels will emphasize the

fight for peace and against militarization.

Gus Hall, national chairman of the Communist Party, will address the youth Saturday.

Selma Weiss, youth leader, just returned from travels in Europe and Asia, where she visited China, will speak at the mass meeting tomorrow night. The head of the

Puerto Rico youth movement, who was imprisoned in the recent mass arrests there, since released, will also speak that night, and will attend the convention as a fraternal delegate.

Most of the delegates, many of them Negro, come from industry, particularly from auto, steel, maritime and the electrical shops.

## WINSTON CITES KEY ROLE OF LYL IN PEACE STRUGGLE

"Victory in the fight for peace can be achieved only to the degree that youth is won under the banner of the working class and allies itself with the working class in struggle against the bipartisan program of war and insecurity."

Thus reads a greeting from Henry Winston, organizational secretary of the Communist Party, to the founding convention of the Labor Youth League (LYL) to be held over the Thanksgiving weekend in New York City.

As a working class youth organization, the LYL "educates youth in the spirit of Socialism and helps them to find the path toward the widest unity of youth in the struggle against war and fascism," Winston declared.

CITES RECORD

Winston cited the fine work of the LYL in collecting signatures to the Stockholm Peace Petition, and its peace pilgrimages which called for U. S.-Soviet collaboration, the seating of China in the

UN and its fight against the militarization of the youth.

The working class character of the LYL was further emphasized, he asserted, in its work in behalf of the striking miners, auto, electrical and packinghouse workers.

Its contribution to the Negro liberation movement is seen, Winston said, in its campaigns for Mrs. Rosa Ingram and the Trenton Six, for elimination of jimcrow in the armed forces and in its present fight to win freedom for Lt. Leon Gilbert, Negro officer facing death in Korea.

Winston stressed the need of support to the LYL from the progressive labor movement since its formation "as a national non-party youth organization is being achieved under conditions of sharpening war danger, and at a time when the fate of millions of American youth and the youth of the entire world depends on the outcome of the struggles in which LYL is actively involved."

## TB UP 44% AMONG NEGROES, 181% AMONG PUERTO RICANS

A 44 percent rise in tuberculosis among New York City Negroes and a 181 percent increase among Puerto Ricans in the past five years was reported yesterday to the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

"Overcrowding, substandard living conditions, and extreme poverty" were held to blame for the increases in a report by Godias J. Drolet, the association's consulting statistician.

"Certain districts of the city have a record of high TB incidence against them," he said, "especially the Lower West Side, the Lower East Side and Central Harlem. The shortage of hospital beds and isolation facilities must be considered a disaster in the lives of those stricken in these areas."

Over the same period, there has been a slight decrease in cases among the white population, he declared.

## Auto Local Wins 'Eating Strike'

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—The Metal Products Co. today decided to allow its 2,200 employees to eat on the job. The employees, who had walked out when this privilege was taken away from them, returned to work. The 20-day walkout was led by Local 174 of the United Auto Workers.

The lack of parts caused by the walkout had brought layoffs at Nash, Packard and Briggs, totaling 24,000 workers.

American Metal Products makes drive shafts, seat frames and other parts for various auto firms.



## US Oil Trustee Economic Boss Of Korea

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—A Standard Oil Company vice-president becomes ECA's director in Korea on Dec. 1, thus paving the way for economic domination of the war-torn nation by U. S. big business.

He is C. E. Meyer, who worked for Standard Oil in the Far East for more than 35 years. Meyer directed the company's activities there for the last five years. After his release as a Japanese prisoner in 1942, Meyer worked as petroleum attache for the U. S. Embassy in London.

Meyer will direct the spending of ECA funds that are expected to be expanded by the 82nd Congress. More than \$111,000,000 was spent by ECA in Korea before the war.

## Filipino Colonel in MacA Army Ousted

The Wall Street puppet government of Philippine President Quirino yesterday ousted Col. Mariano Azurin as commanding officer of the Filipino combat team fighting against Korea. Col. Azurin has demanded that the Filipino forces be pulled out of Korea on the grounds that they were not receiving equal treatment with U. S. troops in the distribution of winter clothing.

The Filipino commander had charged that his men were freezing, that their "morale is low," and that they were assigned to serve under an American commander in violation of a United Nations pledge that the various national units in Korea to fight the Korean people would remain intact and not be dispersed among U. S. commands.

On the fighting front, meanwhile, Korean forces were reported to be massed in Northwest Korea.

Some officers at MacArthur 8th Army headquarters said a 100,000-man army was getting set for another major attack some 50 to 60 miles south of the border, and a score of miles ahead of the MacArthur front lines.

To the east, the Rhee Capital Division reached to within 15 miles of the port of Chongjin and within 70 miles of the Soviet border.

U. S. Marines had more than half completed envelopment of the Chonchin Reservoir.

MacArthur's spokesman said the Koreans had formed a "defensive position" along a line through Tacheon and Unsan. MacArthur jets had what was described as a "field day" in bombing the town of Yongpo, six miles west of Unsan.

Meanwhile, reports continued to trickle out of major guerrilla actions in the Pyongyang-Seoul-Taejon triangle, far below the present lines.

## CIO Parley Unanimously Asks McCarran Repeal

By George Morris

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The convention of the CIO today unanimously passed a resolution calling for repeal of the "ill-considered and unwise" McCarran police state bill. The resolution is among a number passed today during a short period of digression from red-baiting.

Other resolutions cover the struggle against discrimination, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, and the fight on injunctions and state anti-labor laws.

The lengthy resolution on the McCarran Law condemned the concentration camp section in it, and called for retention only of those provisions allegedly aimed against espionage and sabotage, requested by the Truman Administration.

Singling out the requirement for registration of Communists, the resolution said:

"The tests laid down for requiring registration tread dangerously upon freedom of speech and belief, since they depend upon political tenets rather than actual conduct. The concept of freedom of speech enshrined in the first amendment of the Constitution requires that every one be free to hold whatever beliefs he will, and to advocate whatever he chooses, so long as he does not act illegally to incite the violation of law. This old and sound tradition of our democracy is flaunted in the act's registration provisions."

The resolution also raps President Truman's "loyalty" control program, and complains that the CIO's requests for safeguards to "innocents" have been ignored.

The convention calls upon the President to name a committee of "outstanding citizens" to recommend measures of "security" that would "fully protect democratic rights." Pending those measures, the McCarran Act should be repealed, said the resolution.

### CIVIL RIGHTS

The resolution dealing with discrimination reaffirms, in the main, last year's resolution. It calls for incorporation in contracts of "non-discrimination clauses, particularly pertaining to hiring," enactment of anti-lynch legislation, outlawing of poll-taxes, a bar to segregation on projects financed through Federal funds and enactment of Federal civil rights laws.

The resolution, nevertheless, puts especially strong emphasis on what it considers as the "crumbling" of segregation and "progress" on the civil rights front.

The only speaker on that resolution (Continued on Page 9)

## Gov't Officials Helped Corporations Buy U. S. Factories Cheap

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—High government officials helped big corporations to buy government war plants at a fraction of their value, a Senate committee report revealed today. The report cited the sale of a \$4,000,000 alcohol plant to the Schenley Corporation for \$710,000.

The General Services Administration sold war plants costing over \$17,700,000 to Schenley Distillers and the Central States Corp. and sold parts of a high octane gasoline plant piecemeal to oil companies for less than \$3,000,000. The loss of close to \$15,000,000 is borne by the taxpayers.

These deals were criticized by the Senate Armed Services Preparedness Subcommittee, but its chairman, Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), went no further than reporting the sales.

He charged that GSA violated its own regulations "freezing" the war plants, in order to make the sales to the distillers. Johnson noted that in selling an alcohol plant to Schenley, GSA beat its freeze order by a day.

He implied that GSA officials tied in with Schenley worked feverishly to close the sale before the Government ban became effective. Johnson proposed that the sale be taken to court to break the contract.

Johnson's subcommittee did not go into the details of all the deals which involved another company that pleaded poverty before another government agency. The company, Central States Corp., was sold at \$7,100,000 alcohol plant for \$1,750,000. It was involved in financial trouble with the Agriculture Department and the Reconstruction Finance Corp., Johnson said.

### MacA Frees Top Japan War Criminal

TOKYO, Nov. 21.—Wartime Japanese foreign minister Mamoru Shigemitsu was released from Sugamo prison by Gen. Douglas MacArthur today despite Soviet diplomatic protests against his parole. He was the first "Class A" war criminal to be paroled.

Shigemitsu had received a seven year sentence for responsibility for atrocities to prisoners of war.

## Dean of Canterbury Says Wall St. Alone Profits from Korea

WARSAW, Nov. 21.—The Korean war has brought "fatter profits" for American big business, the Dean of Canterbury, the Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, told the 4,000 delegates to the World Peace Congress here.

The dean, citing the American Journal of Commerce, said that "since the Korean war American businessmen have cast off their fears and are plunging ahead into an era of prosperity."

"Could anything be more plain?" he continued. "U. S. economy cannot consume all it produces at home and after refusing to trade with the east, it is threatened with collapse without the stimulus of war or the scare of war."

"Every million pounds the east spends on arms damages the Soviet economy. Every million dollars the U. S. spends on arms gives new strength to her economy."

The Dean said the British government's action in refusing visas to delegates to the congress was like King Canute's actions in trying to hold back the waves of the sea.

"The Attlee cabinet placed their chair athwart the tide of world peace," he said.

He said Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union has offered peace proposals four times without a response.

Simultaneously with the Warsaw sessions of the Peace Congress, peace meetings are being held in all parts of Poland. Almost 500,000 miners, metal workers and farmers in the Silesian coal basin have attended scores of rallies since the first session of the Congress on Nov. 16. In the textile center of Lodz, approximately 200,000 were present at three huge gatherings. In ancient Krakow 80,000 were at peace meetings and in the ports of Gdynia, Gdansk and Szczecin there were several hundred thousands at mass meetings.

Leon Kruczkowski, Poland's

best-known contemporary playwright, told the Congress: "It is necessary to convince all honest people in the world that the struggle between war and peace does not and cannot have any ambiguity, any double meaning. That is the main and decisive task of this Congress."

Kruczkowski, author of "The Germans," a play produced in many European countries and which recently opened in Paris, compared current western plans to defend Europe with the "defense of peace" announced by Chamberlain at the time of Munich in 1938, declaring that both were designed to build a general crusade against the Soviet Union.

"Today there is a difference between the four shameful signatures at Munich and the hundreds of millions of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal, but it is not merely a difference in numbers; above all, it is a completely new historical situation—utterly different from that of 12 years ago."

The playwright stated that if it was possible and necessary for peoples of different social and economic systems to unite against Nazi imperialism, it is all the more imperative today that they join together against the menace of a new war.

The Stockholm Appeal has been signed by 6,000,000 Japanese, according to a message read here.

Reports from Shanghai said that the All-Japanese peace congress had chosen 52 delegates to the World Peace Congress. MacArthur's headquarters, however, have to date not issued permission to the delegates to leave Japan and thereby made it impossible for the Japanese delegates to take part in the World Peace Congress.

## POINT OF ORDER Clean-Up

By Alan Max

Mayor Impellitteri's clean-up job on the bosses is going ahead full speed. The changes Impy is trying to make are positively world-shaking. His plan for Tammany Hall consists of the following: move DeSapio out of the parlor and into the bathroom and move Sampson out of the bathroom and back into the parlor.



# RUSSIA with Our Own Eyes

## The Soviet Pay Envelope

The facts about Soviet wages—how they are determined and what they mean in terms of living standards—are given by a British visitor to the Soviet Union, as part of the official report of the British workers' delegation on its trip to the USSR.

By William Wainwright  
General Secretary of the British Soviet Friendship Society

Wages of workers in all Soviet industries are based on the principle of payment according to the quality and quantity of the work done. There is no upper ceiling—everything depends on the worker. There is no difference for age or sex—adults or young people of both sexes earn whatever their skill can command. An elaborate system of incentives encourages the workers to beat the production target, to introduce labor-saving methods, make economies and stay at the same job.

A basic rate is fixed for each grade of skill in each industry. For so many roubles per day the worker is expected to produce a certain number of articles or to perform a certain number

of operations. This number is called "the norm" and it is decided by the workers themselves at annual meetings in the factories at which a collective agreement is drawn up between the administration and the factory trade union organization.

Monthly meetings on progress made in fulfilling the targets set at the annual meeting also check up on whether the "norms" fixed are satisfactory. When the workers exceed the "norm" a progressive bonus is paid: the higher the production over the "norm" the larger is the amount paid per article produced.

In engineering, for example, there are eight grades of skill. The first three are the unskilled, the next three are semi-skilled and grades seven and eight are highly skilled. The basic rate paid to the highest grade is about three times as high as that paid to the lowest. The textile industry is rated in a similar way. The metallurgical industry (iron and steel, etc.), chemicals and mining have twelve grades, the top rate being four times as high as the lowest.

Judging from what we saw in the factories we visited, not many workers stay in the lowest grades for long. There is a tremendous emphasis on study and acquiring additional skill and there are plenty of facilities provided at the factories by which workers can rapidly improve their ability, such as schools, special courses, etc. Apprentices are taken under the wing of workers in the top grades. The Director of the Calibre Plant told us that the workers do not have secrets which they hide from each other. They are only too happy to pass on their experience to the newcomers because they do not worry about the possibility of having too many skilled workers and too few jobs for them to do.

In a country where the only aim is to produce more and more so that there is a super abundance of goods and no chance of unemployment, short time or redundancy, it is obvious that the workers do not need to protect themselves by attempting to

(Continued on Page 10)

Grade	Basic Rates in Engineering	
	Roubles per day	Roubles per month (24 working days)
1-----	10	240
2-----	12	288
3-----	14.4	345
4-----	17.3	415
5-----	20.75	500
6-----	25	600
7-----	30	720
8-----	36	864

The rate for each grade is 20 percent higher than the previous one, so that there is a progressive increase in the basic rate with increasing skill.

Grade	Basic Rates in Metallurgical, Mining and Chemical Industries	
	Roubles per day	Roubles per month (24 working days)
1-----	10	240
2-----	11.5	275
3-----	13	312
4-----	15	360
5-----	17	410
6-----	19	455
7-----	22	530
8-----	25	600
9-----	28	670
10-----	32	770
11-----	36	865
12-----	40	960

\* Higher basic rates are paid in northern districts in these and other industries because of the colder climate requiring a greater outlay on clothes, etc.

## 1,500 Pickets Hit Hilliard's Union-Busting

Despite bitter cold and a stinging wind 1,500 pickets demonstrated around both sides of the Department of Welfare, 250 Church St., last night in a two-hour protest against Commissioner Raymond M. Hilliard's union-busting purge and "loyalty" dismissals. Welfare workers, many of them members of the United Public Workers, which is bearing the brunt of Hilliard's attacks, defied his threats by joining the picket line as they left the building.

The demonstration, from 5 to 7 p.m., was sponsored by the United Labor Committee to Defeat Taft-Hartley. The unions represented in the line were District 65, Furniture, Shoe, Furriers and Teachers, as well as UPW.

Among the union leaders on the picket line were Leon Strauss, executive secretary of the Furriers Joint Board, Henry Foner, the board's educational director; William Bender, executive secretary of the American Communications Association; Joseph Kehoe, ACA secretary-treasurer; Cleveland Robinson, District 65, and Esther Letz, executive secretary, United Labor Committee; Ewart Guinier, UPW secretary-treasurer and Rose Russell, Teachers Union.

### HILLIARD WATCHES

At 5:40 p.m., Hilliard arrived at the site of the picketing. He stepped out of his chauffeured limousine and chatted with de-

lectives for five minutes. He smirked as demonstrators chanted: "Welfare workers ought to know—Commissioner Hilliard's got to go."

When reporters asked Hilliard to comment he said: "This is a Communist inspired demonstration. It's faller, flat on its face. They said they'd have thousands here."

He seemed disturbed however, when he was told the peak of the picket line was expected at six o'clock.

When Frank Herbst, president of UPW Local 1, challenged Hilliard's estimate, Hilliard strode angrily into the building.

Placards carried by pickets challenged the Welfare Department to hold an election to determine the UPW's claim that it represents a majority of employees. The UPW is also demanding a probe of what it contends is "widespread corruption" under Hilliard's administration.

The demonstration was marked by a militancy and determination. The main chant was "Wages Up Hilliard Down, Make New York a Union Town."

A heavy police detail and private detectives surrounded the Welfare Center, and entrance was closely guarded by special cops.

## B'klyn Rally Organizes Actions Against Jimcrow

Bedford-Stuyvesant residents served notice last Monday night that they've had enough of jimcrow living, jimcrow justice, jimcrow war—they're fighting back.

More than 300 persons jammed the Paragon Club auditorium, 6 Brooklyn Ave., despite a chilling rain, to attend a Civil Rights Congress Town Hall Meeting. And from the opening folk songs, sung by a youth chorus led by James Hutchinson, to the rousing speech of William L. Patterson, CRC national secretary, the meeting bristled with the "fight back" spirit.

Howard Fast moved the au-

dience in recounting his experiences as one of the first prison victims of the anti-Communist witch-hunt.

Mrs. Beatrice Ferguson cited cases of jimcrow oppression in Bedford-Stuyvesant.

Mrs. Ruth Joyner, whose four-month-old baby died when officials of St. Mary's Hospital refused treatment, was on the platform.

Also on the platform was Mrs. Ivy Samuels, homeless mother of seven.

Mrs. Hattie Brisbane, Bedford-Stuyvesant tenants' leader, herself

the mother of 11, two of whom served in World War II, called on every woman present to "make things safe for mothers or none of us will be safe."

Actions were organized on the spot to force the Welfare Department to care for Mrs. Samuels and to aid in the return of her children. Other actions were taken to correct the hospital jimcrow.

Patterson, who recently toured Europe, told of the deep interest by Europeans in the Negro question in the U. S.

At the end of his speech many in the audience signed CRC membership blanks.

## Puerto Rican Leader To Talk at LYL Rally



Eugenio Cuebas Arborea, president of the Union of Puerto Rican Youth, who has just won release from prison, will speak at the Labor Youth League's Rally Friday night at St. Nicholas Arena. Cuebas, arrested in the wave of police terror which recently swept Puerto Rico, was freed after he and other political prisoners went on a hunger strike.

Cuebas is bringing greetings from Puerto Rican youth to the LYL's First National Convention.

## Tammany Rift Enters Bargaining Stage

Carmine G. DeSapio's grip on Tammany Hall which appeared safe following a 52 to 14 confidence vote from the county executive committee Monday, was apparently weakening as opposing Tammany factions lined up votes yesterday for the showdown battle expected in a few days.

The opposition to DeSapio was being led by Robert B. Blakie, leader of the Seventh A. D., and Frank Sampson.

It was learned that a compromise was being discussed, by which the county committee, which was enjoined by a court ruling from holding its meeting at Cooper Union, would recommend DeSapio for reelection by the City Council to his \$12,000 Board of Elections post. In return, DeSapio would agree to relinquish his leadership.

The Appellate Division, which will hear Tammany's appeal today, is expected to order Tammany to provide a larger hall for the county committee meeting.

## Say Landlords Guided State Rent Survey

The ALP yesterday charged that the New York State Association of Real Estate Boards, Inc., drew up the questionnaire used in the rent survey by the State Rent Commission.

Arthur Schutzer, ALP executive secretary, challenged Joseph D. McGoldrick, State Rent Commissioner, to deny the charges at the rent hearing today. He named Benedict F. McGrath, president of the real estate firm, as determining the contents of the questionnaire.

## China's Hemp, Tea Output Rises

HANKOW, Nov. 21 (NCNA).—Central-South China has successfully completed its production plans for hemp, tea and other crops for this year.

The output of hemp in the area is now about half of the pre-war figure and the famous tea-growing region of Hunan Province doubled its last year's crop.

## Daily Worker

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## Quinn Wants No UN Flag on Schools

The City Council yesterday referred to its Rules Committee a resolution by Queens Democrat Hugh Quinn requesting the Board of Education to vote against flying the UN flag alongside the American flag on schools that have more than one flagpole.

## RALLY NOVEMBER 30 TO GREET 17 McCARRAN VICTIMS

A rally to greet the 17 McCarran state victims who have just been released from Ellis Island will be held Thursday evening, Nov. 30, at Webster Hall under the joint auspices of the New York Civil Rights Congress and the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

## Negro Brakeman Gets Honor Medal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—James E. Dowell, 60-year-old Negro brakeman for the Southern Railway, was awarded the railroad industry's medal of honor today for risking his life to save an 18-month-old white baby.



## US Oil Trustee Economic Boss Of Korea

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—A Standard Oil Company vice-president becomes ECA's director in Korea on Dec. 1, thus paving the way for economic domination of the war-torn nation by U. S. big business.

He is C. E. Meyer, who worked for Standard Oil in the Far East for more than 35 years. Meyer directed the company's activities there for the last five years. After his release as a Japanese prisoner in 1942, Meyer worked as petroleum attache for the U. S. Embassy in London.

Meyer will direct the spending of ECA funds that are expected to be expanded by the 82nd Congress. More than \$111,000,000 was spent by ECA in Korea before the war.

## Filipino Colonel in MacA Army Ousted

The Wall Street puppet government of Philippine President Quirino yesterday ousted Col. Mariano Azurin as commanding officer of the Filipino combat team fighting against Korea. Col. Azurin has demanded that the Filipino forces be pulled out of Korea on the grounds that they were not receiving equal treatment with U. S. troops in the distribution of winter clothing.

The Filipino commander had charged that his men were freezing, that their "morale is low," and that they were assigned to serve under an American commander in violation of a United Nations pledge that the various national units in Korea to fight the Korean people would remain intact and not be dispersed among U. S. commands.

On the fighting front, meanwhile, Korean forces were reported to be massed in Northwest Korea.

Some officers at MacArthur 8th Army headquarters said a 100,000-man army was getting set for another major attack some 50 to 60 miles south of the border, and a score of miles ahead of the MacArthur front lines.

To the east, the Rhee Capital Division reached to within 15 miles of the port of Chongjin and within 70 miles of the Soviet border.

U. S. Marines had more than half completed envelopment of the Chongjin Reservoir.

MacArthur's spokesman said the Koreans had formed a "defensive position" along a line through Taehoon and Unsan. MacArthur jets had what was described as a "field day" in bombing the town of Yongpo, six miles west of Unsan.

Meanwhile, reports continued to trickle out of major guerilla actions in the Pyongyang-Seoul-Taejon triangle, far below the present lines.

## CIO Parley Unanimously Asks McCarran Repeal

By George Morris

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The convention of the CIO today unanimously passed a resolution calling for repeal of the "ill-considered and unwise" McCarran police state bill. The resolution is among a number passed today during a short period of digression from red-baiting.

Other resolutions cover the struggle against discrimination, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, and the fight on injunctions and state anti-labor laws.

The lengthy resolution on the McCarran Law condemned the concentration camp section in it, and called for retention only of those provisions allegedly aimed against espionage and sabotage, requested by the Truman Administration.

Singling out the requirement for registration of Communists, the resolution said:

"The tests laid down for requiring registration tread dangerously upon freedom of speech and belief, since they depend upon political tenets rather than actual conduct. The concept of freedom of speech enshrined in the first amendment of the Constitution requires that every one be free to hold whatever beliefs he will, and to advocate whatever he chooses, so long as he does not act illegally to incite the violation of law. This old and sound tradition of our democracy is flaunted in the act's registration provisions."

The resolution also raps President Truman's "loyalty" control program, and complains that the CIO's requests for safeguards to "innocents" have been ignored.

The convention calls upon the President to name a committee of "outstanding citizens" to recommend measures of "security" that would "fully protect democratic rights." Pending those measures, the McCarran Act should be repealed, said the resolution.

### CIVIL RIGHTS

The resolution dealing with discrimination reaffirms, in the main, last year's resolution. It calls for incorporation in contracts of "non-discrimination" clauses, particularly pertaining to hiring, enactment of anti-lynch legislation, outlawing of poll-taxes, a bar to segregation on projects financed through Federal funds and enactment of Federal civil rights laws.

The resolution, nevertheless, puts especially strong emphasis on what it considers as the "crumbling" of segregation and "progress" on the civil rights front.

The only speaker on that resolution was Leon Kruczkowski, Poland's

# Gov't Officials Helped Corporations Buy U.S. Factories Cheap

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—High government officials helped big corporations to buy government war plants at a fraction of their value, a Senate committee report revealed today. The report cited the sale of a \$4,000,000 alcohol plant to the Schenley Corporation for \$710,000.

The General Services Administration sold war plants costing over \$17,700,000 to Schenley Distillers and the Central States Corp. and sold parts of a high octance gasoline plant piecemeal to oil companies for less than \$3,000,000. The loss of close to \$15,000,000 is borne by the taxpayers.

These deals were criticized by the Senate Armed Services Preparedness Subcommittee, but its chairman, Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), went no further than reporting the sales.

He charged that GSA violated its own regulations "freezing" the war plants, in order to make the sales to the distillers. Johnson noted that in selling an alcohol plant to Schenley, GSA beat its freeze order by a day.

He implied that GSA officials tied in with Schenley worked feverishly to close the sale before the Government ban became effective. Johnson proposed that the sale be taken to court to break the contract.

Johnson's subcommittee did not go into the details of all the deals which involved another company that pleaded poverty before another government agency. The company, Central States Corp., was sold at \$7,100,000 alcohol plant for \$1,750,000. It was involved in financial trouble with the Agriculture Department and the Reconstruction Finance Corp., Johnson said.

## MacA Frees Top Japan War Criminal

TOKYO, Nov. 21.—Wartime Japanese foreign minister Mamoru Shigemitsu was released from Sugamo prison by Gen. Douglas MacArthur today despite Soviet diplomatic protests against his parole. He was the first "Class A" war criminal to be paroled.

Shigemitsu had received a seven year sentence for responsibility for atrocities to prisoners of war.

## Dean of Canterbury Says Wall St. Alone Profits from Korea

WARSAW, Nov. 21.—The Korean war has brought "fatter profits" for American big business, the Dean of Canterbury, the Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, told the 4,000 delegates to the World Peace Congress here.

The dean, citing the American Journal of Commerce, said that "since the Korean war American businessmen have cast off their fears and are plunging ahead into an era of prosperity."

"Could anything be more plain?" he continued. "U. S. economy cannot consume all it produces at home and after refusing to trade with the east, it is threatened with collapse without the stimulus of war or the scare of war."

"Every million pounds the east spends on arms damages the Soviet economy. Every million dollars the U. S. spends on arms gives new strength to her economy."

The Dean said the British government's action in refusing visas to delegates to the congress was like King Canute's actions in trying to hold back the waves of the sea.

"The Attlee cabinet placed their chair athwart the tide of world peace," he said.

He said Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union has offered peace proposals four times without a response.

Simultaneously with the Warsaw sessions of the Peace Congress, peace meetings are being held in all parts of Poland. Almost 500,000 miners, metal workers and farmers in the Silesian coal basin have attended scores of rallies since the first session of the Congress on Nov. 16. In the textile center of Lodz, approximately 200,000 were present at three huge gatherings. In ancient Krakow 80,000 were at peace meetings and in the ports of Gdynia, Gdansk and Szczecin there were several hundred thousands at mass meetings.

Leon Kruczkowski, Poland's

best-known contemporary playwright, told the Congress: "It is necessary to convince all honest people in the world that the struggle between war and peace does not and cannot have any ambiguity, any double meaning. That is the main and decisive task of this Congress."

Kruczkowski, author of "The Germans," a play produced in many European countries and which recently opened in Paris, compared current western plans to defend Europe with the "defense of peace" announced by Chamberlain at the time of Munich in 1938, declaring that both were designed to build a general crusade against the Soviet Union.

"Today there is a difference between the four shameful signatures at Munich and the hundreds of millions of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal, but it is not merely a difference in numbers; above all, it is a completely new historical situation—utterly different from that of 12 years ago."

The playwright stated that if it was possible and necessary for peoples of different social and economic systems to unite against Nazi imperialism, it is all the more imperative today that they join together against the menace of a new war.

The Stockholm Appeal has been signed by 6,000,000 Japanese, according to a message read here.

Reports from Shanghai said that the All-Japanese peace congress had chosen 52 delegates to the World Peace Congress. MacArthur's headquarters, however, have to date not issued permission to the delegates to leave Japan and thereby made it impossible for the Japanese delegates to take part in the World Peace Congress.

## POINT OF ORDER Clean-Up

By Alan Max

Mayor Impellitteri's clean-up job on the bosses is going ahead full speed. The changes Impy is trying to make are positively world-shaking. His plan for Tammany Hall consists of the following. move De Sapio out of the parlor and into the bathroom and move Sampson out of the bathroom and back into the parlor.

(Continued on Page 9)

## U. S. Gov't Issues Visas for China Delegates

PRAGUE, Nov. 21.—The United States embassy today issued visas for the nine-member Chinese People's Government delegation bound for Lake Success and the United Nations debate on Formosa. Their passports were presented to the embassy by local UN officials.

The delegation will leave by plane for London Thursday, arriving there at 10:36 a.m., leaving the same night for New York aboard a British Overseas Airliner.

The delegates, led by Gen. Wu Hsiu-chuan, director of the Soviet and Eastern European Department of the Chinese Foreign Office, stayed at the Hotel Esplanade last night and were dinner guests of Chinese Ambassador Tan Shi Lin.



# RUSSIA with Our Own Eyes

## The Soviet Pay Envelope

The facts about Soviet wages—how they are determined and what they mean in terms of living standards—are given by a British visitor to the Soviet Union, as part of the official report of the British workers' delegation on its trip to the USSR.

By William Wainright  
General Secretary of the British Soviet Friendship Society

Wages of workers in all Soviet industries are based on the principle of payment according to the quality and quantity of the work done. There is no upper ceiling—everything depends on the worker. There is no difference for age or sex—adults or young people of both sexes earn whatever their skill can command. An elaborate system of incentives encourages the workers to beat the production target, to introduce labor-saving methods, make economies and stay at the same job.

A basic rate is fixed for each grade of skill in each industry. For so many roubles per day the worker is expected to produce a certain number of articles or to perform a certain number

of operations. This number is called "the norm" and it is decided by the workers themselves at annual meetings in the factories at which a collective agreement is drawn up between the administration and the factory trade union organization.

Monthly meetings on progress made in fulfilling the targets set at the annual meeting also check up on whether the "norms" fixed are satisfactory. When the workers exceed the "norm" a progressive bonus is paid: the higher the production over the "norm" the larger is the amount paid per article produced.

In engineering, for example, there are eight grades of skill. The first three are the unskilled, the next three are semi-skilled and grades seven and eight are highly skilled. The basic rate paid to the highest grade is about three times as high as that paid to the lowest. The textile industry is rated in a similar way. The metallurgical industry (iron and steel, etc.), chemicals and mining have twelve grades, the top rate being four times as high as the lowest.

Judging from what we saw in the factories we visited, not many workers stay in the lowest grades for long. There is a tremendous emphasis on study and acquiring additional skill and there are plenty of facilities provided at the factories by which workers can rapidly improve their ability, such as schools, special courses, etc. Apprentices are taken under the wing of workers in the top grades. The Director of the Calibre Plant told us that the workers do not have secrets which they hide from each other. They are only too happy to pass on their experience to the newcomers because they do not worry about the possibility of having too many skilled workers and too few jobs for them to do.

In a country where the only aim is to produce more and more so that there is a super abundance of goods and no chance of unemployment, short time or redundancy, it is obvious that the workers do not need to protect themselves by attempting to

(Continued on Page 10)

Grade	Basic Rates in Engineering	
	Roubles per day	Roubles per month (24 working days)
1-----	10	240
2-----	12	288
3-----	14.4	345
4-----	17.3	415
5-----	20.75	500
6-----	25	600
7-----	30	720
8-----	36	864

The rate for each grade is 20 percent higher than the previous one, so that there is a progressive increase in the basic rate with increasing skill.

Basic Rates in Metallurgical, Mining and Chemical Industries  
Roubles per day      Roubles per month (24 working days)

Grade	Tula	Urals*	Tula	Urals*
1-----	10	12.5-15	240	300-360
2-----	11.5	increasing to	275	increasing to
3-----	13		312	
4-----	15		360	
5-----	17		410	
6-----	19		455	
7-----	22		530	
8-----	25		600	
9-----	28		670	
10-----	32		770	
11-----	36		865	
12-----	40	50-60	960	1,200-1,440

\* Higher basic rates are paid in northern districts in these and other industries because of the colder climate requiring a greater outlay on clothes, etc.

## Howard, in Warsaw Talk, Attacks Rogge's Pro-Slavery Stand

By Joseph Starobin

WARSAW, Nov. 20.—Charles P. Howard, Negro leader of Des Moines and member of the American delegation to the Second World Peace Congress here, in his address today at the Congress assailed O. John Rogge as an apologist for the Southern slaveholders.

Howard quoted a statement which Rogge had put in the prepared speech he distributed to reporters. Rogge omitted the statement when he delivered the speech to the Congress. This statement read:

"With reference to my own country, I have revised downward my estimates of the good that I had previously attributed to our Civil War and even, in view of the present close association between the United States and Great Britain, to our Revolutionary War."

Howard commented: "Well, this is a remarkable statement, isn't it? Rogge has changed so much in the past year that he now regrets the Civil War; he even regrets the American Revolution."

While the audience of 2,000 hung on every word, Howard continued:

"Well, I am not going to argue with him about Tito—I will just say that he has become not only a lawyer for Tito but at this late date he makes himself the advocate for the slaveholder Jefferson Davis, yes and of King George III. INALIENABLE RIGHTS

Howard continued: "We defend the inalienable right of all peoples, including the American people, and surely the Negro people, to alter their condition of life by whatever means they find open to them."

"The whole argument of the Truman Administration that we must prepare for a war against aggression is nothing less than an argument to keep the whole world from a long overdue change, especially the colonial peoples, with whom my own people, the Negro people, associate themselves."

Earlier in the morning Madame Pak Denai, a Korean women's leader, exposed how the Korean

war began, and cited the destruction by MacArthur's bombardments of monuments and the art heritage of 40 centuries of Korean culture. She made a distinction between the American people and their governing circles.

Howard, in his speech, dealt with the conditions of American Negro life. He brought a message from Paul Robeson and his son. He expressed appreciation for the ideas projected by Ilya Ehrenburg for unity with all forces in the United States still misled by the Truman Administration.

Howard noted the value of the ideas projected by Pierre Cot, of France, who had declared, "We are not partisans of the Soviet Union or enemies of the United States, but partisans of peace and enemies of war."

The Congress was still working today on resolutions to be proposed tomorrow, when it will also elect a new world committee.

Howard's speech, and the speeches by other American delegates, have contributed to brushing the Rogge affair aside without making him an issue in any sense in the way that Rogge had no doubt intended.

The American delegation to the World Peace Congress has vigorously protested the summary order to leave England on the night of Nov. 11-12, at the London airport.

A protesting committee that included Mrs. Theresa Robinson, member of the International Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, left the protest at the British

Embassy in Paris.

The protest described "the legal and discourteous methods" used to bar them. These included the seizure of passports, grillings, the search of private papers, and "unwelcome advice against the peace congress."

"The American delegation was finally ordered to leave for Paris immediately and not to return."

No reason was given in reply to the delegate's questions. "We had hoped" they told the British ambassador, "that your land would always remain a haven for freedom of thought and expression. As freedom-loving Americans, we regret that this traditional English policy is succumbing to fear."



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The Worker 1.50 1.50 7.50

## Quakers Blast 'Loyalty' Oaths

PASADENA, Nov. 21.—Loyalty oaths were blistered by educators and religious leaders in an all-day session held under Quaker sponsorship at the Pacific Oaks Friends School.

William Jones, president of Whitier College and member of the 12th District West Coast civil service Loyalty Board, stated that reports of disloyalty coming before his board were largely from stool-pigeons planted by the FBI.

"These reports," Jones said, "go something like this:

"Informant FA3X states. . . . This man brought a copy of the Daily Worker on the job and read it during lunch, or that person attended a certain meeting on a certain night at which I know Communists were present."

"In all the cases we have heard concerning civil service employees, we have not established the disloyalty of a single person."

Dr. Jones further revealed that all of the persons charged with disloyalty before his board with only one exception have been members of minority groups, a majority being Negroes.

While emphasizing his own anti-Communism, Jones went on to prove how "loyalty" oaths play into the hands of what he termed the "lunatic fringe," at heavy cost to the taxpayers.

This condemnation was joined by John Caughey, professor in American history for 20 years at the University of California at Los Angeles who was recently fired for refusing to sign the regents' oath.

He stated that historians are trained to seek out independent sources as a means of projecting truth.

He protested that "loyalty" oaths come from individuals themselves, about themselves, thereby violating the tested methods of getting truth from independent sources.

During the open discussion, speaker after speaker branded the oaths as roadblocks to truth and independent thought.

One speaker complained that, although the oaths were designed to eliminate Communists from the school system, it was mostly Quakers who were really being threatened. In a great many cases, Quakers have refused on ethical grounds to sign oaths.

The day-long session ended on a note of determination to take the fight against "loyalty" oaths into the churches and community.

## China's Hemp, Tea Output Rises

HANKOW, Nov. 21 (NCNA).—Central-South China has successfully completed its production plans for hemp, tea and other crops for this year.

The output of hemp in this area is now about half of the pre-war figure and the famous tea-growing region of Hunan Province doubled its last year's crop.

Government encouragement and the price policy account for these gains. The local people's governments called on the peasantry to raise agricultural production and fixed the prices at the levels which ensured the interests of the growers, and loans were given to relieve the shortages of seed and fertilizer.

## Progressives In Montana Score Gains

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 21.—The Progressive Party of Montana scored impressive gains in this important mining center in the general elections. Two veteran Butte miners, John T. Goforth and William T. Werner, running on the Progressive ticket for state legislature, tallied 4,439 and 4,101 votes, respectively.

Goforth's total represented a gain of 1,000 votes over Progressive Party totals for the same race in 1948, the first in which the party participated. His vote was almost half that received by the winning candidate receiving the largest number of votes in Silver Bow County, where seven legislators were selected. Thirteen were in the race, eight Democrats, three Republicans and the two Progressives.

Campaigning on a program of peace, opposition to the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. control of Montana politics, for drastic improvement of existing silicosis and other workmen's legislation, and for protection of civil liberties, the candidates "posed for the first time in decades a serious threat to Democratic-Republican monopoly of the election picture here," the Progressive Party declared.

Goforth is a shaftman at the Leonard mine in Butte, where Werner is also employed as a miner. Both are veteran members of the International Union of Mine Mill and Smelter Workers Union, Butte Local 1.



# Tenants Scheduled for Wee Hours In Today's Hearing on Rents

By Louise Mitchell

The New York Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Councils yesterday protested the close-to-midnight time schedule allotted tenants at the public hearing beginning at 3 p.m. today under the auspices of the State Rent Commission. Data presented at the hearing is supposed to form the basis of new rent increase regulations to be issued Dec. 1, and the decontrol



Members of the Furriers Joint Council Bazaar Committee examining a silver fox cape. This is one of the many fur garments which will be on sale at bargain prices at the 5th Annual Jewish Labor Bazaar of the American Jewish Labor Council, Dec. 14-18, at St. Nicholas Arena. Sam Resnick is Chairman, Max Bronsnick is Secretary and Morris Pinchevsky, Treasurer. Shown are (left to right): Harry Rothman, Bessie Nemeroff, Ida Thal, Max Markman, Abe Coopersmith, Abe Orenstein, Irving Feinstein, Sam Resnick, Morris Pinchevsky, Sam Small, Max Bronsnick. Top: Sarah Appel, Leon Sanford.

## 5 Freed McCarran Victims Thank Thousands for Aid

In a statement to the Daily Worker, the five Communist leaders among the seventeen foreign-born McCarran Act victims released on habeas corpus writs last Friday extended thanks to the "thousands who fought for our release."

The Communist leaders freed

were Alexander Bittleman, Claudia Jones, Betty Gannett, George Siskind and Dora Lipschitz. They appealed for "freeing of the other victims still held and complete repeal of the McCarran Act."

Their statement to the Daily Worker said:

"Our release and those of the

entire 16 Ellis Island victims was a victory for the preservation of the Bill of Rights. We take this opportunity to publicly thank the thousands who fought for our release — through protest actions, picketing and letters to the Attorney General.

"However, the fight against application of the McCarran Law to Americans of foreign birth, and, in turn, to all Americans must continue.

"At this moment, four victims are still being held on the West Coast Ellis Island—Terminal Island, in Los Angeles. Two victims are being held in Seattle, and one in Duluth, Minnesota. The fight for their release is urgent.

"Secondly, the Immigration Department, under the Department of Justice, is continuing to schedule and hold deportation hearings "mass-production style," as another way to harass Americans of foreign birth who fight for peace, security and equality.

"We express confidence that the American people, Negro and white, who revere peace security and equality, will not only defeat this foul deportation hysteria but will also succeed in the struggle to repeal the unconstitutional, un-American pro-fascist McCarran Law."

plan for the entire state which is to be completed by January 15, 1951.

Landlords appearing at upstate rent hearings have shown that they are not concerned with the interim

rent regulations but are determined to end rent curbs as quickly as possible. The new regulations were reported completed even before the hearings were set.

Joseph D. McColdrick, State Rent Commissioner, has denied that any across-the-board increases will be recommended Dec. 1. Instead, individual increases will be granted, he has maintained.

McColdrick's office yesterday released the list of 186 speakers at the rent hearing, which revealed that most tenant groups and individual spokesmen are scheduled to speak in the evening. None of the taxpayer, realty, business and landlord spokesmen has been assigned for the later hours.

The callous indifference of the city to the fate of millions of New York City tenants is seen in the fact that not a single spokesman from the city administration is listed among the speakers. In Binghamton, New York, the Mayor was represented by a spokesman who asked for continued rent curbs.

First residential tenant organization to speak is 52nd on the list, while the Metropolitan Fair Rent Committee, a landlord group, is second with the Commerce and Industry Association listed fourth and the Greater New York Taxpayers' Association sixth.

The New York City Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Council has been allotted five minutes time to state the case of the tenants. In a wire to McColdrick yesterday, it declared:

"Strongly protest the five minutes allotted to this organization as speaking time. Your recent survey on rents indicated that 5,000 landlords had been consulted in preparation of the survey. The New York Tenant Council representing 290,000 families has not had an opportunity to present its thinking on so vital a subject. The placing of the New York Tenants Council so far down on the speaking list is a direct insult to the tenants of the chairman, be given first place on the agenda."

In order to cover up its obvious biased treatment of tenants and tenant groups, the Commission placed the Citizens Housing and Planning Council first on the speakers list. While the Commission has displayed awareness of social needs in housing, its "experts" approach to housing problems hardly makes its first speaker for the tenants' side.

## Rail Labor Asks Freedom For Puerto Rico

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Labor, organ of 15 national railroad unions, has expressed sympathy with the desire of the Puerto Rican people for freedom and independence.

A leading editorial in Labor's issue of Nov. 11 expressed "mingled shock and relief" at the news of the attempted assassination of President Truman by two Puerto Rican nationalists.

But Labor, biggest circulation labor weekly in the country added:

"Unfortunately our people have not heard the last of the situation which led up to the misguided attempt on Truman's life."

The editorial declared that "men will do desperate things when they make up their minds to be free."

"It's the same problem this country, or any other, will meet anywhere it attempts to govern other peoples."

The editorial pointed out that a few "absentee owners," largely American corporations, control most of Puerto Rican industry and agriculture and drown away its wealth.

It also emphasized that "many Puerto Ricans remember they won self-rule before General Miles landed in 1898 and took over the island for Uncle Sam."

## Rob Home of Steve Nelson

The home of Steve Nelson, chairman of the Western Pennsylvania Communist Party, was broken into over the last weekend while he and his family were in Philadelphia attending a Civil Rights Congress meeting.

Taken from his home were a radio, typewriter, electric vacuum cleaner and other electrical equipment, as well as political documents and papers.

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**50c**

**ILLINOIS DEMANDS FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS**

**TEXAS DEMANDS OUTLAW A BOMB**

**OHIO DEMANDS HANDS OFF KOREA**



## Rogge Disowns Abe Lincoln

By Max Gordon

ON THE 87th anniversary of the Gettysburg Address, which more than any other single utterance tied together America's two great revolutionary struggles for freedom, an American rose at an international gathering to repudiate those two revolutionary struggles.

It is ironic that this American, O. John Rogge, was the only spokesman from his country at this gathering—the World Congress of Peace—for the policy of the American government today. But that fact itself is mighty important.

For it tells the world that the present course of the American government is a complete repudiation and reversal of a basic principle upon which our country was founded—the right to revolt against oppression.

Let's note that the press, which considered Rogge's address at the World Peace Congress the only thing worth reporting in detail, omitted that passage of the speech which said:

"With reference to my own country, I have revised downward any estimate of good that I had previously attributed to our own Civil War, and even, in view of the present close ties between the United States and Great Britain, to our own Revolutionary War."

BEFORE HIS "downward revision," Rogge was generally considered a Jeffersonian Democrat, one who was genuinely attached to the tradition known as Americanism.

What does this tradition say about the right of revolution?

"But when a long train of abuses and usurpations . . . evinces a desire to reduce them (the people) under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security."

So wrote Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, the action commemorated by Lincoln in his famous "four score and seven years ago . . ."

Joseph Starobin is in Europe. His column, *Around the Globe*, will be resumed on his return.

address. Lincoln himself gave powerful voice to that doctrine when he declared in an address opposing the Mexican War as an unjust war that the people have the "revolutionary right" to overthrow existing government when it becomes oppressive.

THE STRUGGLE by the Koreans to overthrow an oppressive regime foisted upon them by mineral-hungry Wall Street imperialism is the profound meaning of the war in Korea.

There is no civilian report out of Korea before June 25, whether written by radical or conservative, which does not emphasize that the Rhee regime was as oppressive and bloody a dictatorship as any the world has witnessed; that it was imposed upon the South Korean people by American occupation forces; that it was ready and anxious to spread its dictatorial regime to the rest of Korea by force of arms as soon as the American military gave the word.

Thus, the policy of our government in Korea, using the United Nations as its instrument, is to prevent the Korean people from throwing off the yoke of a bloody oppressor.

Under the whiplash of the U. S. delegation, the UN has now made official the repudiation of this fundamental right to overthrow oppressors. It is "indirect aggression," according to the formula dictated by John Foster Dulles and accepted by the UN majority. Henceforth, Mr. Dulles will have the force of the UN behind him when he moves to protect his investments and those of his Wall Street clients in any part of the world against the native peoples who will want to throw off the yoke of colonial or feudal or capitalist oppression.

Those of us who are for world peace and cooperation among the great powers repudiate the un-American idea that peace includes acceptance of oppression.

But those murderous gangsters of the pen, of politics, of such organizations as the American Legion, who live by agitating for war and hate toward the Soviet Union and China, suddenly become apostles of "peace" when oppressed peoples rise up—in the revolutionary tradition of the Gettysburg Address—to strike off their oppressors and become free nations and peoples.

VIRGIL

By Lem Kleis



## Letters from Readers

In Praise of Rodney

New York

Editor, Daily Worker:

I want to congratulate Lester Rodney and the Daily Worker for the very fine column by Rodney which appeared on the back page, Monday, Nov. 13 titled

"Reporting the New Sport."

Here were no cold, abstract figures, but the flesh and blood and stench of 1950 barbarism.

I think some steps should be worked out to make wider use of the column—certainly the Sunday Worker should carry it. HERB KAYE.

## Press Roundup

THE TIMES claps O. John Rogge to its scabrous bosom. His travels, says the Times "seem now to be bringing him home again." Since Rogge's travels have brought him, not only to Tito but to the Southern slavocracy, it's pretty clear what "home" is to the Times. The paper also reports that Pennsylvania Republican Senator Edward Martin has demanded the seizure of all "native-born Communists" and the deportation of all alien "Communists." And—"Last and most important" said the Senator, "we must have a great spiritual revival based on the eternal truths of the Holy Bible." He means the Gospel according to St. Adolf, of course.

THE MIRROR's Drew Pearson has fallen for the Trotskyite malarkey that a little more effective propaganda will result in millions of Soviet citizens flocking to the Wall Street banner. He wants a propaganda committee set up with names which "carry weight behind the Iron Curtain," like David Dubinsky, William Green and Philip Murray. Poor Deluded Drew! The Soviet people bounced their Dubinskys 30 years ago.

THE NEWS finds comfort in alleged "serious mutinies" among Chinese troops; in "reliable reports" of "slowdowns" in the People's Democracies and, in general, "trouble behind the Kremlin curtain." Guess that behind its brassy exterior, the News is just a great big wistful day-dreamer.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE also embraces Mr. Rogge, while the paper's Rodney Gilbert, fresh from a sojourn on Chiang's armed camp on Formosa, urges that it be made "clear" to the Chinese people that "any movement" to

overthrow the People's Government will have the "moral support and, when, possible, the material support of the civilized peoples of this earth." Civilized peoples, you see, are those who forcibly intervene to overthrow democratic governments and restore to power thugs like Chiang Kai-shek.

THE COMPASS' T. O. Thackrey, commenting on the suppression of pictures of Rhee atrocities, declares "we simply will not face up to atrocious truth when we—or our allies—are the dispensers of atrocity rather than its victims." Thackrey says, "the only way to civilize war is to abolish it."

THE POST, which has discreetly refrained recently from plugs for its now-naked idol, Wall Street's "independent" Tito, joins the parade of Rogge-sympathizers. The Post sees in the Rogge affair the certainty that "the bug (of Titoism) is contagious." Right now, with the score at the Peace Congress reading: Genuine Peace Forces—Some Hundreds of Millions; Tito—I, we suggest the Post find itself another bug.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM, on its front-page, in its editorials, tries frenziedly to whip up public sentiment for a war on Russia and China. But in its letters column, the Telly prints the agonized cry of an anti-Communist which proves that this propaganda is shattered on the solid peace desires of the people. Complains the letter: "the undercurrent was the same," no matter what conversations one hears—"communism, what is it? What have we got to do with it? Bah! Just political propaganda! What are the papers trying to do—scare us?"—R. F.

## World of Labor

By George Morris

### A Purged Convention

CHICAGO.

THE NEWSMEN here to cover the CIO convention are very gloomy. "No story," is their unanimous verdict. How can there be juicy labor news without "Communists"?

Last year's convention in Cleveland was "newsworthy." Two hundred and forty-five newsmen, a record number for any event other than a nominating convention of one of the two old parties, came to see "the kill"—the expulsion of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and the decision to expell all the other progressive-led unions.

Now the press table is down to the usual hard core of labor news reporters—and they are complaining bitterly. I even heard it suggested that the CIO should have retained at least one left-led union just to make conventions interesting and "newsworthy." One newsmen said, "Looks like an AFL-type convention." He was right.

The process of totalitarianizing the CIO's machinery is about complete. While kangaroo courts were expelling one after another of the left unions, other purgers were busy reorganizing the last of the state or city CIO councils where even a spark of past independence was still visible.

That process began more than two years ago, when a decree was issued requiring CIO councils to "comport themselves" to the policies handed down from the general office, and to elect officers who would supinely accept that line.

FEWER THAN HALF of the delegates come from the affiliated international unions. In their case, the delegates are named by the rightwing executive boards, and in almost every case the boards name only themselves. So when you read of Philip Murray's boast that the CIO is today "more united than ever" it's the truth as far as those in office, on the payroll or in convention are concerned.

One indication is the insignificant number of Negro delegates here, although the CIO has hundreds of thousands of Negro members in steel, auto, electrical, maritime, packing, clothing and many other fields. In the past most of the Negro delegates came from the unions that were expelled. Those are the unions that have Negroes among their top officers or executive board members. Or they often named Negroes as delegates whether or not in high office.

THERE ARE, nevertheless, some indications of new clashes even within the CIO's top circles. The signs of hostility between leaders of a rightwing socialist background and the other components of the rightwing that we noted in the past, are showing themselves more clearly. The latest is a special meeting of the general executive board of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers that was held here before the convention opened, at which a unanimous decision was made to request its president, John Green, not to run for reelection. He was told if he runs at the union's convention in Boston in January, he'll be opposed and defeated.

A bill of particulars was drawn up against Green, chiefly those growing out of his plunge into raiding of other unions (he was the first) and squandering the big treasury and losing most of the shipyard workers in the process. The reason a special meeting was held here is that his union's board doesn't want him to be a "lame duck" vice-president of the CIO, a post for which he has been reelected for about 10 years.

Green is an ex-socialist and still regards himself as a "socialist" of sorts. He still retains staff people he recruited out of socialist ranks. Looks like Green will soon be available for a spot in Allan Haywood's "organizing" staff or for the ECA labor machinery, which has become quite a scrapheap for rejects and sundry people.

The blow-off against Green bears a resemblance to the blow-off against George Baldanzi, the No. 2 man in the textile union, at that organization's convention. He is also a "socialist." That scrap continues to smolder.

In Michigan, meanwhile, the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists is waging open war on the Socialist supporters of Walter Reuther and is organizing a caucus for the UAW convention next April.

The purgers are getting purged.

**COMING: A Miracle of Journalism . . . By Joseph North . . . In the weekend Worker**



# Daily Worker

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Daily Worker, New York, Wednesday, November 22, 1950

## MacArthur at Manchuria

ONCE MORE, THE CHINESE people learn that a foreign army now sits along the Chinese-Korean border in Manchuria.

Back in 1931, it was the Japanese armies which smashed toward Manchuria.

Today, it is MacArthur whose bombers destroy Asian towns and cities right at the border of China in the bleeding but unconquerable land of Korea.

What are American armies doing on the frontiers of Manchuria? Is it an American interest to force on Korea the bloody rule of a hated tyrant, Syngman Rhee? Is it an American interest to carry war to the Chinese people? Common sense, decency, a sense of national security—all cry out against this incessant carnage, so merciless to the Asian peoples, so costly, and fraught with limitless disaster for us Americans.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY useless for MacArthur and the politicians in Washington to pose as saintly men merely carrying out a noble crusade for "freedom" against "aggression." No one in Asia believes them.

The bloodshed in Korea, along the Manchurian borders, must be stopped!

People's China repeatedly makes this appeal to the UN. The Koreans have made this appeal again and again. The Soviet Union strives for a peaceful settlement against the stubborn refusal of the Washington UN delegation which insists on the subjugation of Korea, and on the indefinite occupation of Korea by MacArthur.

Is there any American family with sons which would not rejoice if the news came that a cease-fire had been given in Korea, that American troops would leave Korea in order to permit the UN—with China taking its seat—to negotiate a peaceful settlement that will let Korea decide its own fate?

A halt to the shooting, and a sitting-down at the table for peace—that is what we owe to our boys and to our country.

## Medina Medals—For What?

JUDGE MEDINA IS GETTING another medal.

This is a new American industry—giving medals to the judge who was so active in helping to slap five-year jail terms on 11 Communist Party leaders for "conspiring to TEACH and ADVOCATE" their political views, a new kind of crime in America.

The latest to join the bandwagon is the Knights of Pythias. Jacob Fuchsberg, chairman of the lodge's award commission, has announced that Medina will get a medal in December for following the example of the late Judge Cardozo.

Did Judge Cardozo borrow \$500,000 from Wall Street banks to finance real estate deals? Our writer, Art Shields, in his notable series now appearing in this paper, proves that Medina did that.

Did Judge Cardozo fail to mention that he owed hundreds of thousands of dollars to financial interests who will soon appear before him as defendants in a sensational trial where they are accused of conspiring to strangle non-monopoly business?

Shields proves Medina did that.

SOME PEOPLE THINK that by giving Medina a medal they prove their "loyalty" and thus buy immunity from the witchhunters now raging across the land. But what service did Medina perform for America? He threw out of the window the Holmes-Cardozo-Brandeis theory that only a "clear and present danger" can be the alibi for wiping out the Bill of Rights; Medina ruled that even this frail defense of our liberties no longer applies.

By jailing the defense attorneys, Medina has created the terror situation where prominent American lawyers who know that the Smith Act is un-Constitutional are afraid to say so to the Supreme Court in person! That is Medina's sinister achievement! And the Knights of Pythias is giving him a medal for it!

We hope that there is still enough decency and respect for the American Constitution left for this award to arouse the indignation and disgust that it deserves. Let Medina explain to the Knights of Pythias his financial dealings with the banker-defendants soon to appear before him!

In giving a medal to Medina, whose unfitness to sit on the bench grows clearer every day, the Knights of Pythias is helping to wipe out the democratic freedoms of its own members.

'NEIN !'



## The Mass Frameups Of Negro Soldiers

By Benjamin J. Davis

THE WAVE OF JIMCROW frameups of Negro GIs in Korea has reached astounding proportions, and has become a mass phenomenon. The Pittsburgh Courier, largest Negro weekly, in its Nov. 18 issue, editorialized that "dozens" of "Negro soldiers of the Twenty-Fourth Infantry Combat Team have been arrested and court-martialed for 'misconduct before the enemy' and sentenced to long terms."

The NAACP national office, where sit some of the most faithful Negro reformist agents of American imperialism and its war program, felt it necessary to release many of the letters of appeal from these Negro GIs themselves, which are shocking in their contents. One of the letters said that there was an attempt to "make an example" out of the Negro GIs; another said he was given a life sentence; others spoke boldly of the lack of a fair trial.

Meanwhile, the sentence of death still hangs over Lieut. Gilbert, a sentence President Truman did not reverse perhaps because he and the Pentagon brass are too busy cooking up a war against China, that is, 475 million more colored people. It is now clear that the case of Lieut. Gilbert was not an isolated one; nor was it an "accident" resulting merely from maliciousness of some individually mean officer.

On the contrary, the "legal" lynch sentence threatening the life of Lieut. Gilbert is part of a pattern—the well-known pattern of Jimcrow and segregation against Negro GIs, and against the whole Negro people, which pattern is becoming worse as a part of the unjust war Wall Street and its tool President Truman are waging to subdue the indomitable Korean people.

THE PARTICULARLY brutal mistreatment of American Negro troops by the reactionary MacArthur-led U. S. brass must be characterized as another atrocity of Wall Street's war against the Korean people, and against all the darker, colonial peoples who are brilliantly and heroically seeking their freedom from Western imperialist slavery. "Oriental mentality" and "Negro mentality" are expressions of U. S. capitalist contempt of the Asian and Negro peoples.

The internationally scandalous mistreatment of the Negro GIs in Korea is, indeed, a part of the whole plan of Wall Street and its bi-partisan Truman administration to conquer and re-enslave the colonial peoples of the

Far East, of Africa and of the World. It ought to be repeatedly raised at the UN. It is part of Wall Street's plan to become the dominant colonial power of the world, in its scheme to bring the whole earth under its brutal sway. It emphasizes the imperialist character of the U. S. Army.

At the same time, the mass frameups against the Negro soldiers further expose the criminal hypocrisy of American imperialism in pretending to save the Korean people — and just about everybody else—from so-called "Communist imperialism," a criminally ignorant concept. What is happening to the Negro GIs and to the Negro people generally shows that it is American imperialism—in the form of Truman's world war policies—that the Negro people need to be saved from. And a growing section of the Negro people, together with other anti-war, anti-fascist Americans are trying to do just that.

The plight of these Negro GIs in Korea further confirms the fact that this government cannot have a reactionary foreign policy and a progressive domestic policy. In trying to subjugate the Korean and other Asian peoples — a impossible dream which is leading our country to disaster — American imperialism is treating Negro citizens—including Negro GIs—with a ferocity unprecedented in the modern history of the country in all its wars. That is true although it is simultaneously using bribery and corruption of certain members and circles of the Negro upper classes.

It is scant wonder that the warmongering monopoly press has suppressed news of these mass frameups of Negro soldiers. They haven't figured out how to handle them without questioning, even among the most conservative Americans, the character of Wall Street's reactionary war in the Far East. These papers are a part of the conspiracy to "legally" lynch these soldiers, by suppressing the startling news of their victimization and by trying to stifle, undermine and ignore the growing mass movement at home which alone can save them.

THIS NAZI-LIKE mistreatment of the Negro GIs is not alone to intimidate Negro soldiers—to keep them from contesting the injustices against them which are prohibited even by the military codes—it is to intimidate the Negro people back home, and especially Negro youth.

Negro youth today is in a fighting mood (tired of the hypocritical promises of reactionary American capitalism and its rotten two parties) to make possible for them a life of equality, dignity and employment. The advanced sections of Negro youth, in the progressive trade unions, in numerous organizations, in Labor's Youth League and elsewhere are fighting against the prospect of atomic war, fascism, unemployment and despair which the Wall Street-Truman program holds out to them. Negro youths are angry too, over such tragedies as took place in a jimcrow North Carolina army camp where a Negro soldier recently committed suicide as a result of depression over the frameup of Lieut. Gilbert.

Ku Klux lynch terror, unpunished by the Federal government especially by its red-baiting, anti-American Attorney General McGrath, is increasing all over the country, particularly in the South.

In Harlem, the political nerve center of the Negro liberation movement, police terror is still rampant and a foul underground campaign of intimidation is taking place against the militant foreign-born West Indian Negro population, as shown by the drive to deport Claudia Jones and Ferdinand Smith.

Just as American imperialism despises the Negro soldiers in Korea, so it despises the Negro people back home. It is even dirty enough to try to play upon color differences among the Negro people.

The campaign of frameups against the Negro GIs is accompanied by wholesale white supremacy slanders against the Negro troops and Negro people impugning their patriotism. This was manifested dramatically when the fascist House Un-American Committee summoned

(Continued on Page 8)



## LOS ANGELES DEMOS URGE REPEAL OF McCARRAN ACT

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 21.—Immediate repeal of the "ill-conceived and obviously unconstitutional" McCarran Act was urged here by the Democratic county central committee.

The act was termed a broadside against the Bill of Rights in a resolution adopted unanimously by a standing room only meeting of the committee.

The committee also assailed the Administration's "shocking" treatment of long-resident foreign-born under the act.

It further blasted the "repugnant" action of the U.S. Senate voting \$100,000,000 aid to Fascist Spain.

## THE MASS FRAMEUP OF NEGRO SOLDIERS

(Continued from Page 7)

Jackie Robinson and a few others, in a futile attempt to counteract the patriotic Paris statement of one of America's greatest patriots—Paul Robeson.

The Wall Street - Truman standard of patriotism is to have a Negro become a willing tool of Big Business, its program of war and fascism, and its gangster attempts to enslave the peoples of Asia, Africa and of the world.

But increasingly the standard of patriotism—the true standard of Negro and other Americans—is fearlessly opposing the jimcrow American imperialists and their program of World War III and fascism, and support the cause of peace and colonial liberation. Negro youth—the Negro workers and Negro people as a whole—will not follow the treacherous path of the Negro rightwing reformists, Social Democrats and other agents of imperialism. Negro youth does not choose the pitiful capitulation of the intimidated political weakling John White.

**FAR FROM** according to Negro GIs their constitutional rights of equality in the armed forces, the Korean frameups aim to drive a wedge between Negro and white GIs, and to incite white GIs against Negro. It is to try to rationalize the lie that the Truman Administration has been peddling that jimcrow has been eliminated from the armed forces—by slanders that the Negro troops do not deserve equality of treatment.

President Truman, commander-in-chief of the armed forces, Secretary of Defense Marshall and MacArthur are all personally and politically responsible for these outrages against the Negro troops. They're trying to carry out this brutal aggression against the constitutional rights of the Negro troops, apparently, under the guise of their being "military secrets" or some other type of inner Army discipline.

The truth is, however, that this is political persecution, growing out of the system of jimcrow and segregation in the

armed forces, and are fully political and subject to the will of the American people. Moreover, under the U. S. Constitution the civilian authority is supreme over the military—although President Truman is doing everything possible to destroy this basic American tradition.

IT IS CLEAR that the national character of the Negro question in this country has become sharper during this unjust, imperialist war against the Asian peoples, and that the Negro Negro people are being subjected to oppression beyond that of white Americans as a result of Wall Street's war drive. This special oppression of the Negro people must be fought wherever it rears its head.

The fundamental approach on the part of Negro as well as all others to ending these injustices is in the fight for peace, the fight for the return home of Negro and white boys on the basis of a democratic and peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict, through the UN with the Chinese Peoples Republic seated and the national independence of Korean and other Asian nations guaranteed. It embraces the fight to repeal the Hitlerite McCarran Act, and to defend the elementary liberties of the Negro people and all other minority peoples against growing fascist persecution.

Protests should go to President Truman and to Secretary of Defense Marshall to demand a halt to these frameups of Negro GIs and an immediate stay to and release of Lieut. Gilbert. The broadest and most democratic and militant mass actions and protest of progressive trade unions, and of all anti-fascist, peace-loving Americans—Negro and white—should demand an end to jimcrow in the Armed forces, and outside, and the immediate release of its victims. Jimcrow in the armed forces is one of the biggest issues of the war, and should become a principal concern of all lovers of peace, and of the peace movement.

## Southerners Ask Clemency For Framed Martinsville '7'

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 20.—Proof that the penalty of death for rape is employed almost exclusively against the Negro people was offered here last week by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., in a letter asking clemency for seven young Martinsville, Va., Negroes under death sentence.

The organization, drawing upon U. S. Census Bureau figures, sent its evidence to Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia. The new data supplements facts already cited by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whose counsel, Martin A. Martin, is defending the seven youths. Martin offered evidence to show that the state of Virginia has never executed a white man for rape.

Urging Gov. Battle to "review the aforementioned case with compassion," the Educational Fund cited government records which showed:

1. In the 13 Southern states, during the period 1938-1948, 15 whites were executed for rape—as opposed to 187 Negroes.

2. In the same region for the same period, 219 whites were executed for murder, 475 Negroes.

3. Of death penalties imposed for any crime, 51.3 percent of the whites ultimately gained commutations, but only 39.1 percent of the Negroes were so favored.

The statement then appeals for clemency for the Martinsville Seven, whose execution dates are now set for Feb. 2 and 5, pending action by the U.S. Supreme Court on petition for reviewing the refusal of the Virginia Supreme Court to grant writs of habeas corpus to the men.

"In view of the fact that the 1940 census showed that Negroes made up only 23.8 percent of the total population of the three Southern census divisions, we think that judicial bias and undue

severity toward the Negro defendant might reasonably be deduced.

"In regard to the offense with which these youths are charged, we can think of none other which better epitomizes the outworn traditional prejudice which tilts the scales of justice against their race. As several authorities in the field of race relations have observed, there is a 'rape complex' in the South—a hangover from the romantic Civil War culture—which leads to every attempt by the Negro to better himself being interpreted as an insult to Southern Womanhood. How many guileful and neurotic white women have

played upon this atavistic social feeling—and at what a cost of innocent lives!

"Therefore we respectfully request that you review the aforementioned case with compassion, keeping in mind the Negro's poignant quest for equality before the law, in your state and throughout the South. Should you decide to mitigate the sentences pronounced upon these seven, it will be an act proclaiming the reality of democracy and progress in Virginia, in the South, in America."

Aubrey Williams is president of the Conference, James A. Domrowski, director.

8:30 p.m. 212 Eldridge St. "F" Train Ind. Subway to 2nd Ave. Station. Tickets \$1.50 and \$1.00 at Box Office.

## What's On?

### Tonight Manhattan

CAMP UNITY Reunion Dance at Manhattan Center, Thanksgiving Eve. \$1 tax incl., in advance. Tickets mailed on request. AL 5-6090-6061.

TONIGHT, celebrate Thanksgiving Eve at Tompkins Square. YPA's gala party. Square and social dancing, entertainment, games, refreshments. For a gay and festive evening, come down to 95 Ave. B (cor. 6th St.), top floor. Contribution 75c. Proceeds to send delegates to Chicago Peace Conference.

HOOTENANNY TONIGHT, Thanksgiving Eve Hootenanny and Dance, featuring: Laura Duncan, Ernie Lieberman, Martha Schlamme, Brownie McGhee, Betty Arons, Rector Bailey, Joe Jaffe and a few surprises. At 8:30, Penthouse, 13 Astor Pl. Tickets \$1.00 in advance (reserved section), \$1.20 at door. People's Artists, 106 E. 14th St. OR 7-4818.

AMARD S'ELPOEP?? Spelled backward or forward, you can't afford to miss exciting new People's Drama production of "Nat Turner," Civil War hero. Featuring Frank Silvers and Donald Thompson, star of "The Quiet One," Thanksgiving Eve,

### Coming

"ADVENTURE IN BOKHARA," will be shown this Saturday and Sunday evenings, Nov. 25 and 26, at 77 Fifth Ave. On the same program, "National Dances of the Soviet Republic." Showings: Saturday, 8:30 and 10:30 p.m.; Sunday, 8:00 and 10:00 p.m. Socialize and refresh in the Art Room. Donation 85c plus tax. Auspices: Midtown Film Circle.

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## REMEMBER WAIT FOR DECEMBER



THURSDAY — 14  
FRIDAY — 15  
SATURDAY — 16  
SUNDAY — 17  
MONDAY — 18

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# The Judge who owed the defendants \$500,000

(Continued from Page 1)  
against the Mellons' Aluminum Co. of America. This complaint had been gathering moss in the federal clerk's files for a dozen years by that time.

"There is not going to be any four or five years of calling of witnesses and putting in documents, I want to tell you," the new judge then added at that remote hearing in May, 1948.

That was 907 days ago.

## ELECTION TALK

The Truman administration—that had put Medina on the bench at the recommendation of a Rockefeller attorney—was also talking action against the hated credit trust in that election year of 1948.

President Truman's Attorney General, Tom Clark, former oil trust lobbyist, even promised that the bankers were "probably" going to trial in "several months." Clark made this promise in a speech on September, 1948, when Truman was asking for votes.

But the promise of a trial in "several months" was just dishonest talk. The Government had already decided to let the bankers' case rest while the 11 Communist leaders, who opposed the war program, were

being railroaded to prison.

And Medina was soon taken off the bankers' case to handle the railroading of the working-class leaders.

Judge Medina used to say at the early bankers' hearings that he needed "time" to study the credit trust case. He knew "nothing" about anti-trust legal proceedings, he admitted soon after he was assigned to judge the accused bank monopoly plotters.

Judge Medina made this confession of ignorance in a confidential chat from the bench with Attorney Arthur Dean in May, 1948.

"If I had more background in this anti-trust litigation it would be very helpful," the judge confessed. "But I haven't any," he admitted, "because I know nothing about it."

## READY TO LEARN

He was anxious to learn more, however. "I want to learn something about it. . . . I want to learn it gradually," the judge confided to the veteran Wall Street attorney.

Medina had to interrupt his "gradual" studying of anti-trust legal maneuvers, however, while he was railroading the Communists and their lawyers towards

prison in the first nine months of 1949. And he let his studies of anti-monopoly legal procedure rest for another four months while he enjoyed the blue waters of Bermuda and the sunshine of California.

The bankers raised no objection to the judge's long leaves of absence from their case as they went on with the money trust plot. During this period they continued to deny loans to small businessmen whom they wanted out of the way. They continued to dictate the election of their own candidates to corporation boards of directors at stockholders' meetings. And they did not stop monopolizing the selling of the bond and stock issues of the largest railroad, utility and industrial concerns.

Wall Street was tightening up its monopoly fences, while Judge Medina was sending the 11 people's champions against the bankers to prison in the same court.

And the bankers and the big insurance magnates appear to have a long, long period for uninterrupted monopoly operations ahead before this judge reaches any decision in their case.

(The series will be resumed Friday: Medina and President Truman's Assistant.)

## CIO Parley

(Continued from Page 3)

lution, Walter Reuther, said he was for it mainly because "discrimination in America has given the Communists the most powerful weapon they possess," and that it is "worth more to them than the atom bomb." Discrimination at home makes it very difficult to win support for U. S. foreign policy abroad, he complained.

## T-H RESOLUTION

The resolution on Taft-Hartley was seen as a rebuke to the CIO's textile union's officials, who recently issued a statement expressing willingness to accept Senator Taft's meaningless amendments. The resolution said:

"The CIO shall continue to seek repeal of the unfair and unjust Taft-Hartley Act, and the enactment of a fair and equitable labor relations law, based on the principles of the Wagner Act. . . ."

Speaking on the resolution, Arthur Goldberg, chief counsel, said the CIO was opposed to compromise "because there is no compromise on the issue." He made no mention of the textile union's position.

The resolution to organize the unorganized was "explained" by organization director Allans S. Haywood "as our worldwide contribution against Communist aggression." On that basis he justified the CIO's expenditure of funds and strength to smash the progressive-led unions.

It was also on that basis that he assailed the NLRB for a certain ruling in a recent election which he says favored the union he is trying to smash.

## SPIRIT OF 1930's

Sol Stetin of the textile union brought a discordant note into the "yes" atmosphere with the observation that the labor movement has been stagnant in recent years and that we need the "spirit of 1935-37." He deplored the lack of that spirit in the CIO and the lack of cooperation to unions to organize the unorganized, of whom he

## Progressive Votes Untallied In Michigan

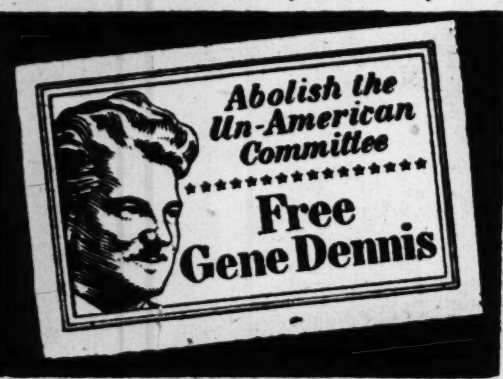
DETROIT, Nov. 21—Progressive Party votes still remain to be counted here and indications are that they never will. This stalling by the both major parties is a deliberate maneuver to keep the PP off the ballot in 1952.

A minimum of 10,000 votes must be obtained by the PP to stay on the ballot and avoid collecting that many signatures in 10 counties in the next presidential election. With thieves counting the ballots little mercy is expected for the PP vote.

PP officials here have tried in every possible way to obtain information on the size of their vote. Legal action will be undertaken, unless the vote is revealed.

## Frances Smith On Delegation

Frances Smith, Negro woman leader and ALP candidate in the recent elections, participated in the trade union delegation that visited Jacob Malik, USSR, representative to the UN. Miss Smith came from Local 6, of the AFL Hotel Workers. The delegation represented the New York Labor Conference for Peace, in which Miss Smith is a leading figure. Her name was inadvertently omitted from the news story Monday.



said 600,000 are in textile. In the afternoon, following a speech by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., the delegates went into a frenzy over the foreign policy resolution, a long document that goes down the line for the Truman war program on every score.

## Hearing

(Continued from Page 2)  
was brought in to identify the defendant.

## FILE NEW CHARGE

It was only after testimony concerning alleged Communist Party membership was admitted and objected to that the government filed a new charge of Communist Party membership against Miss Lightcap.

The hearing had to be transferred from a small room to a large trial chamber when large crowds of women arrived to observe the proceedings.

Three more hearings in cases involving McCarran Law victims were begun and abruptly adjourned.

The Deportation hearing of Ferdinand Smith, former vice-president of the National Maritime Union, was adjourned until 9:30 a. m. Dec. 1. He was represented by Carol King.

Myer Klig, vice president of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, had his hearing adjourned until Dec. 18. He was represented by Lemuel Schofield and Nathan Witt.

Benjamin Saltzman, member of the AFL Painters Union, took the stand in his hearing and testified he had been a member of the Communist Party. His case was adjourned until 9:30 a. m. Dec. 13 at the request of attorney King.

## HEARINGS TODAY

Today at 9:30 a. m. the deportation cases of Charles Doyle, former vice-president of the Chemical Workers Union, and Ida Gottesman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, are scheduled.

Hearings for other McCarran victims are scheduled for next week, with Petty Gannett, national educational director of the Communist Party, scheduled to appear at Immigration Headquarters 9:30 Monday. Other hearings are:

Tuesday: Claudia Jones, secretary of the Women's Commission of the Communist Party; Harry Yaris, Diamond Workers Union; Frank Fleer.

Wednesday: Alexander Bittelman, former Communist Party national committee member.

Thursday: Manuel Tarazona, Charles Kratochvil and Willi Busch.

## Postpone Trial Of Burma Surgeon

RANGOON, Burma, Nov. 21.—The treason trial of Dr. Gordon Seagrave, American missionary doctor, was postponed today until Nov. 27 to await arrival of new witnesses.

## Sailor Serves Soviet Term for Assault

MOSCOW, Nov. 21. — Vivian Barnes, mate of the British freighter Tintern Abbey, has been released from jail after serving a three months sentence for assaulting a Russian stevedore at Archangelsk, the British Embassy said today.

## McCARRAN BOARD SETS UP RULES TO JUDGE OPINIONS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The McCarran police state board today set itself up as judge and jury of the opinions and beliefs of the American people.

In a set of regulations published today in the Federal Register, the board declared that any official or examiner would have the authority normally accorded judges, which includes the power to "administer oaths and affirmations, issue subpoenas, rule upon offers of proof and receive relevant evidence, take depositions, regulate the course of the hearing, hold conferences for the settlement or sim-

plification of the issues by consent of the parties, recommend decisions to the board, and to take any other action consistent with that required in the course of hearings."

The board said it was mainly concerned with determining whether organizations are Communist "action or front" groups, and whether individuals are members of "Communist front" organizations.

Its offices are on the fourth floor of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. building.

## Cuba Dumps Bill To OK Firing of Communists

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—The House of Representatives of Cuba by a unanimous vote rejected outright a bill which would have legalized the firing of Communist workers.

The fascist measure was presented by the government party representative, Suri Castillo, leader of the government-controlled trade union movement. When the

House rejected the bill on the motion of the Communist representative, Anibal Escalante, Castillo resigned his seat.

It is an extremely unusual event in Cuban parliament for any bill to be rejected outright. All bills usually go automatically to a committee for consideration before being presented to parliament for the final vote.

Commenting on this victory, the General Secretary of the People's Socialist Party, Blas Roca, wrote in the newspaper Mediodia: "It proves that it is possible to defeat imperialist pressure, that it is possible to contain the fascist offensive against the constitution and democracy."

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For Monday's issue —	
Friday at 3 p. m.	
For The (Weekend) Worker:	
Previous Wednesday at 4 p. m.	

## NOTICE:

The Daily Worker Business Office and Advertising Department, will be closed Thursday, Nov. 23rd, due to the holiday. All Classified Ads and Whats On for Fri. and Sun., must be in by Wed. at 4 p. m. All bundle orders, except Metropolitan delivery must be in by Wednesday noon.



# RUSSIA with Our Own Eyes

(Continued from Page 4)

maintain a monopoly of their craft.

## PROGRESSIVE BONUSES

In a socialist system, piece-work is the most suitable method of payment because it makes the interest of the individual coincide with that of the community. The norms set can be exceeded by the worker of average ability. Engineering workers, for instance, exceed the norms by 40 percent to 50 percent as a rule.

Progressive bonuses are paid for everything produced above the norm. In iron and steel, for example, you get ordinary earnings, that is, the basic rate, for producing the agreed output. For producing up to 5 percent above the target you get one and a half times the rate for the extra work. If you push your output to 10 percent above the norm, as well as the first 5 percent paid at 1½ times the rate, the second 5 percent is paid at double the rate. At 15 percent above the norm, the last 5 percent is paid at three times the rate, and so on. To show what this means, suppose the norm is 100 units of work priced at one rouble each.

Production	Roubles	Bonus
100 units	100	nil
105	107.5	2.5
110	117.5	7.5
115	132.5	17.5

In mining the bonus starts when 80 percent of the norm is reached. For every ton produced above 80 percent of the norm, double the rate is paid. For every ton over 100 percent,

treble the rate. Suppose the norm consists of 100 units of work, paid at one rouble each:

Production	Roubles	Bonus
80 units	80	nil
85	90	5
90	100	10
100	120	20
105	135	30
110	150	40
115	165	50

With incentives of this kind it is obvious that very high earnings are possible. The important thing for the Soviet worker is that every increase in production means that he has more money to buy the additional goods that his efforts are placing on the market. The system of progressive bonuses means that there can be no overproduction and unemployment because purchasing power rises as more goods are produced.

Very considerable emphasis is laid on the need for increasing production by introducing better machinery or discovering better ways of using existing machines. In engineering, for instance, continuous efforts are made to improve tools. In mining, mechanical cutting and various complicated tools replace hard work. All innovations made by the workers are recognized in the form of cash bonuses, often of a very large size, in addition to honoring the worker-inventor in the press and with one or another of the decorations that have been introduced for this purpose.

Technicians and supervisory staff are also given an incentive to encourage better production. They are paid a salary, depend-

ing on their qualifications and experience. If the factory or the department for which the technician is responsible reaches the target of production he receives a bonus of between 20 to 50 percent of his salary. For every 1 percent over the target, he gets 2 to 5 percent added to his salary. If costs of production are reduced the technician also receives a bonus. In this way technical personnel are given an interest similar to the workers to exceed the target, to cut down costs and so on.

Apart from what the workers take home in cash, it is estimated that social services add another 38 percent to the average wage. This consists of the money spent by the state on kindergartens, schools, allowances for students, rest homes and sanatoria, medical services and so on. There are many other additions to wages.

In industries where conditions make a shorter working day necessary, such as in the chemical trade where a six-hour day is worked, a full day's pay is given. If there are stoppages of work not caused by the workers, they continue to receive their full basic rate. For example, in the building industry when cold weather causes a stoppage of work, as it does in the northern regions of the country, the workers are paid the full rate all the time they are off work. Continuous process jobs, such as transport, have extra holiday pay. The wages of all workers performing public duties, which includes attending trade union meetings and conferences, are guaranteed.

If a worker introduces a machine such as a multiple tool which reduces the time taken to produce an article, the factory director is prevented by law from introducing a revision in the rate of pay for six months after the machine is in production. The new machine means higher earnings, but the workers reap a special six months' advantage in having the extra produc-

tion paid for at the old rate.

In addition to the bonuses paid for extra production there are in many industries and in certain professions bonuses for long service. These can amount to a very large addition to the pay packet as they are calculated not on the time rate but on the workers' average earnings.

In the metallurgical industry, for example, workers with one year's service at any factory have 10 percent added to their earnings. This rises until they receive 50 percent of their earnings as a bonus after 20 years' service.

## NO DIRECTION OF LABOR

One of the questions our delegates asked was whether there was any direction of labor in the Soviet Union. Are you compelled to work wherever the state wants you to go? was the way it was put. The answer to the question is given in the system of long-service bonuses and other incentives. There is no direction of labor whatever. To encourage workers to take up key industries and professions and to stay put, the state pays them the long-service bonuses already referred to.

If the workers are required for a new factory in some distant place, those volunteering to go there are guaranteed accommodation, they are given free transport for their families and household goods, a bonus of one month's earnings and a quarter of the worker's earnings for each member of the family. They can also obtain a government grant to build their own houses, repayable in 10 to 15 years without interest.

As more and more machinery is used on the land, country workers become freed for work

in the towns. Representatives of factories requiring additional labor go out to the countryside to speak to the country workers and to recruit them for their factories. Those that come are guaranteed accommodation and trade training.

The Soviet Union has a planned economy, so the authorities know the number of young workers who wish to enter industry, they know which agricultural districts have workers who want to come to the towns. Incentives do the rest.

Then the factories have a system of providing cultural and educational opportunities for their staffs. The administration of different enterprises compete with each other in the attractions they offer. They have sports clubs, some of them famous even outside the Soviet Union, such as the Dynamo Football Club. In these ways the factories build up a reputation for themselves which attracts workers. The very strong community spirit around the factory also exercises a strong pull on the workers, helping to keep them at the same place.

## WORK BOOKS

References have been made in the newspapers of this country to the Soviet workers' "work book." This is depicted as a chronicle in which all the misdeeds of the workers are recorded. This ludicrous idea has recently been repeated in the Daily Herald. What is the truth?

The work book is a record of the worker's earnings. It shows what grade of skill he has reached so that if he goes to another job he can start at the proper basic rate.

(Continued tomorrow)

## RADIO

WMCA - 670 kc	WINS - 1010 kc	WMGM - 1050 kc
WNBC - 680 kc	WEVD - 1330 kc	WBNY - 1480 kc
WOR - 710 kc	WCBS - 880 kc	WOV - 1290 kc
WJZ - 770 kc	WNEW - 1130 kc	WQXR - 1500 kc
WNYC - 830 kc	WLIR - 1190 kc	

### MORNING

- 9:00-WOR-Harry Hennessey
- WCBS-This Is New York
- WJZ-Breakfast Club
- WNYC-Masterwork Hour
- 9:15-WOR-Tello-Test
- 9:30-WOR-Food-Alfred W. McCann
- WNBC-Bing Crosby Records
- WQXR-Piano Personalities
- 9:45-WCBS-Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou
- WQXR-Composer's Varieties
- 10:00-WNBC-Welcome Travelers
- WOR-Henry Gladstone
- WJZ-My True Story
- WCBS-Arthur Godfrey
- WQXR-Morning Melodies
- 10:15-WOR-Martha Deane Program
- 10:30-WNBC-Double or Nothing
- WJZ-Betty Crocker Magazine
- 10:45-WJZ-News
- 11:00-WOR-News; Prescott Robinson
- WJZ-Modern Romances
- WQXR-News; Alma Dettinger
- WNBC-Break the Bank
- WNYC-For the Ladies Interviews
- 11:15-WOR-Rudy Vallee Show
- 11:30-WNBC-Jack Ford
- WJZ-Quick as a Flash
- WCBS-Grand Slam Quiz
- WQXR-Along the Danube
- 11:45-WNBC-David Harum
- WCBS-Rosemary
- WOR-Kate Smith, Songs
- WQXR-Luncheon Concert

### AFTERNOON

- 12:00-WNBC-News; Skitch's Scrapbook
- WOR-Kate Smith Speaks
- WJZ-Luncheon Club
- WQXR-News; Luncheon Concert
- WNYC-Midday Symphony
- WCBS-Wendy Warren
- 12:15-WCBS-Aunt Jenny
- WOR-Bing Crosby
- 12:25-WJZ-News
- 12:30-WCBS-Helen Trent
- WOR-News; Luncheon at Sardi's
- WJZ-Herb Sheldon
- WNBC-Mrs. Roosevelt
- 12:45-WJZ-Our Own Sunday
- 1:00-WJZ-Mary Margaret McBride
- WCBS-Big Sister
- 1:15-WNBC-Dave Garroway
- WCBS-Ma Perkins Sketch
- 1:30-WCBS-Young Dr. Malone Sketch
- WOR-Hollywood Theatre
- WNBC-Answer Man
- 1:45-WCBS-The Guiding Light Sketch
- WNBC-We Love and Learn
- 3:00-WNBC-Double or Nothing
- WOR-Gloria Swanson Show
- WJZ-Welcome to Hollywood
- WCBS-Second Mrs. Burton
- WQXR-News; Record Reviews
- WNYC-Zoo Notes
- 2:15-WCBS-Perry Mason
- WNBC-The Story Shelf
- 2:30-WNBC-Live Like a Millionaire
- WCBS-Nora Drake Sketch
- WOR-Queen for a Day
- WJZ-News
- WNYC-Symphonic Matinee
- 2:45-WCBS-The Brighter Side
- WJZ-Peace of Mind
- WQXR-Today in Music
- 3:00-WNBC-Life Can Be Beautiful
- WOR-Buddy Rogers Show
- WJZ-Chance of a Lifetime
- WCBS-Nona Sketch
- WQXR-News; Symphonic Matinee
- 3:15-WNBC-Road of Life
- WCBS-Hilltop House
- 3:30-WNBC-Pepper Young Sketch
- WJZ-Hanibal Cobb
- WCBS-House Party
- WOR-Tello-Test

- 4:45-WNBC-Right to Happiness
- WJZ-Happy Pelton
- 4:00-WNBC-Sacred Wife
- WOR-Barbara Welles
- WCBS-Strike It Rich, Quiz
- WJZ-Nancy Craig
- WQXR-Music of England
- WNYC-Music of the Theatre
- 4:15-WNBC-Stella Dallas
- WJZ-Pat Boone
- 4:30-WNBC-Lorenzo Jones
- WOR-Dean Cameron Show
- WCBS-Missus Goes a-Shopping
- WQXR-Deems Taylor Concert
- 4:45-WNBC-Young Widder Brown
- 5:00-WNBC-When a Girl Marries
- WOR-Mark Trail-Sketch
- WCBS-Galen Drake
- WJZ-Jimmy Wakely Show
- WQXR-Continental Melodies
- 4:15-WNBC-Portia Faces Life
- WQXR-Record Review
- 4:30-WNBC-Just Plain Bill
- WOR-Challenge of the Yukon
- WJZ-Blackhawk Sketch
- WQXR-Cocktail Time
- 4:45-WNBC-Front-Page Farrell
- 5:55-WJZ-Falstaff's Fables

### EVENING

- 6:00-WOR-Lyle Van
- WCBS-Allan Jackson
- WNBC-Kenneth Banghart
- WJZ-Sports
- WQXR-Music to Remember
- 6:15-WCBS-You and the World
- WOR-On the Century
- WNBC-Answer Man
- WJZ-Dorian St. George
- 6:30-WOR-News
- WJZ-Norman Brokenshire
- WNBC-Here's Morgan
- WCBS-Curt Massey Show
- 6:45-WNBC-Three Star Extra
- WOR-Stan Lomas
- WCBS-Lowell Thomas
- 7:00-WNBC-Symphonic
- WOR-News
- WCBS-Beulah Show
- WJZ-Edwin C. Hill
- WNYC-Masterwork Hour
- WQXR-News; Keyboard Artists
- 7:15-WJZ-News
- WCBS-Jack Smith, Dinah Shore
- 7:30-WNBC-News of the World
- WOR-Gabriel Heatter
- WQXR-Variety Show
- WJZ-Lone Ranger
- WQXR-Jaques Fray
- 7:45-WOR-Kirkman-Goodman Show
- WNBC-One Man's Family
- WCBS-News
- 8:00-WNBC-Halls of Ivy-Comedy
- WOR-Hidden Truth
- WJZ-Dr. L. Q. Quiz
- WCBS-Mr. Chameleon-Sketch
- WQXR-News; Symphony Hall
- 8:30-WNBC-Great Gildersleeve
- WOR-International Airport
- WJZ-American Agent
- WNYC-Human Adventure
- WCBS-Dr. Christian
- 9:00-WNBC-Grocho Marx
- WJZ-Rogue's Gallery
- WCBS-Harold Peary
- WOR-Thankful Hour
- 9:30-WNBC-Mr. District Attorney
- WCBS-Bing Crosby
- WJZ-Mr. President
- WOR-Family Theatre
- 9:45-WQXR-Great Names
- 10:00-WNBC-Big Story Sketch
- WJZ-Laurence Walk Show
- WNYC-Concert Hall
- WCBS-Baking
- WOR-Frank Edwards
- WQXR-Records
- 10:15-WOR-A. L. Alexander
- 10:30-WNBC-Private Detective
- WOR-Show Shop
- WJZ-News

## Brownie McGhee at Hootananny Tonight

BROWNIE MCGHEE will be among the People's Artists entertainers at the Thanksgiving Eve Hootananny at 13 Astor Place tonight (Wednesday), Nov. 22 at 8:30. Others who will perform include Martha Schlamme, Laura Duncan, Betty Ancona, Ernie Lieberman, Rector Bailey and Joe Jaffee.

## Camp Unity Dance Tonight

Camp Unity's 21st annual reunion dance takes place at Manhattan Center tonight (Wednesday) Nov. 22 at 9 p.m. Dancing to Harry Prather's ten piece band.



LEV SVERDLIN, star of the Soviet film 'Adventures in Bokhara' coming to Midtown Film Circle, 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15 St.) this Saturday and Sunday night, Nov. 25-26. It is a light-hearted tale of the adventures of Nasreddin, legendary Robin Hood of the Orient. There will be two performances each night, Saturday at 8:30 and 10:30, Sunday at 8:00 and 10:00. Subscription \$1, incl. tax.

## SHOPPERS' GUIDE

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# HOLLYWOOD

By DAVID PLATT

## WHY TWO NAZI GENERALS REJECTED MOVIE OFFERS

**TIP-OFF ON REVIVAL** of German fascism under direction of American Military Government:

General Fritz Bayerlein who commanded Hitler's Afrika Korps turned down an offer by 20th Century Fox to serve as technical expert on The Desert Fox, a coming film about the Nazi General Rommel. Bayerlein explained, says a story in Hollywood Reporter, that he "could not readily get a leave of absence from his present work—and besides, he was in line to command a Panzer Division in the very near future!"

What is General Bayerlein doing at present? "Working for the American Army—in Intelligence." Ten days after he gave himself up to General Hodges in the Ruhr district, Bayerlein was "put to work by U.S. Intelligence, interviewing other captured Germans."

The Hollywood Reporter story adds: "Lt. General Hans Speidel, who was Field Marshal Rommel's Chief in France and was in actual command of German forces on D-Day, has just spilled the Speidel story in (a book) 'Invasion 1944' but wants no further publicity and also turned down a film offer."

Reason: "He's just been given a big job in connection with the re-armament of Germany!!!"

**SPEAKING** of the revival of German militarism in the western zone, DEFA—leading studio in East Germany—has released a film titled Hogler's Mission, dealing with an attempt of "American imperialists and ex-German Nazis to move in on a steel plant situated near the border of the American occupation."

A COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY student who lives in the Near East informs me that he was deeply shocked at the vicious insults against the Arabs in the chauvinist Republic film Tripoli which purports to treat of the U.S. war against Tripoli in 1805. The film shows 10 marines, captained by a brutal slave-driving white supremacist, outwitting and overpowering a whole army of "cunning," "filthy" and "comic" Arabs. He said if Tripoli were shown in any of the Arab states, not even the protection of the national guard could save the theatre from being wrecked by an angry public.

**THE BAREFOOT MAILMAN** which Columbia is now shooting is not the story of the underpaid government workers but the adventures of Florida mailmen between 1902 and 1904 "when the mail between Palm Beach and Miami was carried by men walking barefoot along the beaches." . . . The Maharaja of Jaipur is financing British producer Gabriel Pascal's coming film on the life of Mahatma Gandhi. . . . Clash By Night, 1941 Clifford Odets play which starred Tallulah Bankhead to be filmed by Wald-Krasna. . . . Paramount negotiating for the life story of ex-heavyweight champ Primo Carnera. . . . The RKO travelogue, Seven Cities of Washington, glorifying the nation's capitol, completely omits the shameful truth that Washington is a jimcrow city with some of the worst slums and ghettos in America.

## 'Breakthrough' Glamourizes War

By Harold Cruise

There is a clear message in the Strand's film Breakthrough. It is: War is glamour in spite of it's hell; War is the American Destiny as of now; War must be accepted by the American people because it is the logical extension of our way of life to other parts of the world by military means.

It would be useless to point out the obvious deviations in this film from the realities of war, the misrepresentations of military tactics, the stock Hollywood stereotypes of GIs, because it is a well known fact that Hollywood by its very nature cannot live side by side with creative revelations of life as we live it either in War or Peace. To deal at length with these flaws would be to miss the overriding theme which the film certainly gets over. How effective its appeal has been built up is evidenced by the fact that the Strand Theatre box office was outstripping all others along the way in pulling in the people who were blocking the streets with double lines.

And then as if to clinch the

message, the Strand stage featured in personal appearance, Suzanne Dalbert, who played the French girl Collette in the film. She gave the audience a short talk on why she was so proud and happy to have been able to come to Hollywood to make the film.

In the film Suzanne Dalbert took the part of the daughter of the mayor of an historical little town in Normandy which was in the path of the onrushing American GIs pressing inland hedgerow by hedgerow from the beachheads. She and her father approached the American sector through no man's land waving a white banner. They implored the American patrol to refrain from further bombardment of the town because the Germans had long pulled out. Doubtfully the Americans commanded by the hard-bitten Captain Hale, veteran of Africa and Sicily ceased fire and entered the town in the liberating manner amidst cheers, kisses, flowers and wine.

But the Americans on entering the town failed to use mopping up security measures, leaving a couple of French collaborators hidden in

a tower. The collaborators were in contact with the Germans who soon counterattacked, aided by these same traitors who unleashed a disruptive attack from the tower.

No wonder Suzanne Dalbert choked on her words from the Strand stage. The French people who are resisting American militarization of their land would strongly resent one of their daughters eulogizing a warmongering Hollywood.

Breakthrough has its moments of raw, maddening action of attacks, landing, patrols, death and fear. It barely gives a glimpse of the grand and epic feats that made up the preparations for and the execution of the crossing of the channel to Hitler's fortress of the west. Its attempts to portray the pathos and simplicity of the individual GIs ordeals under fire always flounders on the rocks of Hollywood's inability to dig below its one dimensional character cliches.

There is conflict between the battle-hardened and battle-weary Capt. Hale and the OCS trained shavetail Lt. Joe Mallory who was

## 'Soviet City and Its People,' A Richly Informative Book

**A SOVIET CITY AND ITS PEOPLE**, by Joseph Garelik. International Publishers. New York. Cloth, \$1.25. Paper, 50 cents. 96 pp.

By Robert Friedman

**IN YOUR READING** on the progress of the Soviet Union you may have wondered—as did I—why someone did not write a book describing in concrete, detailed and human terms the postwar life of a typical Soviet town.

And now, here it is—Main Street, USSR—a richly informative work by Joseph Garelik called A Soviet City and Its People, and presenting as vividly as words can, the way people work, live and build socialism in Dnieproderzhinsk, the Ukraine, population 130,000.

Think of capitalism's Main Streets in a hundred comparable towns. The slums on the "other side of the tracks"; the jimcrowed section if the mighty design to permit Negroes to live in town; the First National Bank, the American Legion, the county Republican (or Democratic) headquarters from which men's lives are ruled; the reactionary, boilerplate newspaper, the arid cultural existence from which thousands flee to the big industrial centers.

**NOW TAKE** a trip with Joseph Garelik to Main Street, Socialism. This is a city which was taken by the Germans, a steel town. It took the fascists a year and a half to wring the first steel from the workers of Dnieproderzhinsk. It took the same workers only 26 days, after liberation. For the steel and the city are theirs.

Garelik takes you to see the city Soviet (or Council) which governs the town. There are 172 men and 110 women; 153 are Communists, 129 are not in the party. The deputies are working people in the main, 150 coming right from the factories and mills.

We meet some of the Soviet's members, learn of its plans and decisions—on municipal reconstruction, housing, repatriation.

We go into the city's largest iron and steel mill, examine the union contract, its services to the workers, its part in the socialist process of making labor and the worker the most honored in Soviet society.

We learn of the mill's own rest home for its workers, its night sanitarium, the resort where 1,200 employees vacationed in one year, the free camp at which 3,600 of the mill workers' kids summered.

We see the new homes going up on Syrovets Street. There are 9,500 homes in Dnieproderzhinsk, three-quarters of them privately owned. The others, and many of the new apartment houses being built in the expanding town are

rented. Rents average at 4 percent of the tenants earnings. (And what percent of YOUR pay must YOU shell out in your ancient dwelling?)

We see 27,000 out of the city's 130,000 citizens—young folks and old—attending the many schools. We see 500 "street committees" volunteers to help keep their city clean and beautiful beyond the efforts of the city employees regularly employed in that task. We

see a city where everybody works, where no one can be evicted from his home.

This is Dnieproderzhinsk—Main Street, USSR.

This is socialism—for real, not in abstractions.

Read A Soviet City and Its People, by Joseph Garelik. No matter what you thought you knew about the Soviet Union, this slender volume will pack a wallop for you.

## Chaim Soutine Show at Museum of Modern Art

By Charles Corwin

**THE RETROSPECTIVE** exhibition of paintings by Chaim Soutine at the Museum of Modern Art offers an opportunity to study the work of one of the leading Jewish artists of our time. Soutine, who died several years ago, was born in Lithuania and came to Paris in 1911. He was one of the many Jewish artists who converged upon Paris in the early years of this century and subsequently contributed so much to the development of modern art.

The dissolution of the Jewish ghettos under the impact of industrialization unleashed a host of artistic talents who left an indelible mark upon contemporary European culture. Of this group Soutine was one of the most authentic, and his contributions to the larger area of European culture and to the culture of his own people is of importance.

**SOUTINE'S ART**, with its violent and tortured emotionalism, has close connections with an important stream of Expressionist art in Western Europe. His similarity to Van Gogh and his own contemporaries in Germany and France are unmistakable, so that one does not have to search in the recesses of the "Jewish spirit" for his artistic origins. However, the fact that he selected that aspect of European culture which was most emotional, personal and tormented is a reflection of his own folk background.

Like his friend the Italian Jewish artist Modigliani, Soutine's existence was blighted by extreme poverty. In his work we find profound love for man, nature and the humblest things of the real world, yet all of this is seen as through a distorting lens, deformed and pathetic, for it is obvious that Soutine left upon everything the mark

to be tested on the beachheads. The Captain has the usual contempt of the tested veteran for the Lieutenant, the school bred variety. Lt. Mallory, after causing the Captain some fears by bungling when they were training in England with live ammo, eventually comes through in battle. The Captain commends him, and he replies by saying: "He was doing a few things he had learned at OCS." The Captain smiled, the inevitably wise old top-seargent Bell, smiled benignly to see his command echelons at last getting along.

of his own torture. At its best his art is excruciatingly human, powerful, sensitive, sympathetic and richly sensuous. At its worst it falls into pointless distortion and aimless ranting.

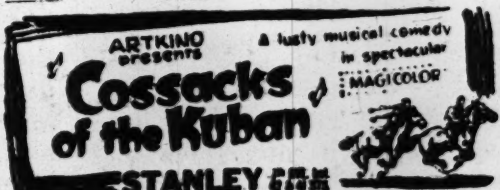
It is this very factor of intense and tormented emotionality which has led many to see in his art the expression of the "Jewish soul," and his effect upon Jewish artists throughout the world, including Israel, has been tremendous. But it must be questioned whether this narrow personal emotionalism is to become the expression of an emancipated Jewish people.

## How Two Orphans Won Roles in 'Cossacks of Kuban'

Back in 1941 when the Nazis invaded Russia, among the many orphans and children trapped behind the lines were Katya Luchkov, age 10, and Vasili Davidov, aged 12. Katya and Vasili were fortunate enough to find refuge in a cave where they hid for weeks before being rescued by the Byelorussian partisans. The two children were sent by the partisans to Kiev and from there were transported, with many other refugees to the faraway Kuban.

Among the friendly Cossacks in the Kuban country, Katya and Vasili grew strong and healthy, and became a part of the community. Both showed natural dramatic talent and were enrolled in the school for acting.

Last year Director Ivan Piriev came to the Kuban to look for a location to shoot his new picture Cossacks of the Kuban. He saw Katya and Vasili and signed them both up for leading roles in the film. They made a great hit and today, in Cossacks of the Kuban, currently at the Stanley Theatre, we can see the two brave orphans of the war act, sing and dance their way into the hearts of the Stanley audiences, who rejoice with them in their day of triumph. And—as a fitting climax to a wonderful story of courage—Katya and Vasili will soon be Mr. and Mrs. Davidov, for they have just announced their engagement.



## Attention! Thanksgiving Week-enders!

You will GIVE THANKS to the "Midtown Film Circle" after you see the irresistible

## "ADVENTURE IN BOKHARA"

(Soviet Tale of the adventure of Nasreddin, Robin Hood of the Orient) and the merry

## "National Dances of the USSR"

SHOWN: Sat., Nov. 25 — 8:30 and 10:30 p.m.  
Sun., Nov. 26 — 8:00 and 10:00 p.m.

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# WORKER Sports

New York, Wednesday, November 22, 1950

## LIU Greater Menace With Felix, 6-11 Soph

(This is the fourth of a Daily Worker series previewing the personnel and prospects of the local college teams. Next—St. Johns.)

Last year's Long Island University team won 20 and lost five, and until the iron men faltered in the stretch many thought it the best ballclub around. Clair Bee, veteran coach of the little Brooklyn school, won't make any predictions, but he says he has a better team. The main reason, deeper in good reserves.

Lost from last year's Big Six were 6-9 center Herb Scherer, little Eddie Card, and unexpectedly, Dick Feurtade, who had to drop basketball for his studies. Honest. This sounds like a lot of loss, but Bee is coming up with something new and good to go with Sherman White, the great 6-7 All American fighting Alolph Bigos, and talented Leroy Smith.

From the freshman team comes the much talked of Ray Felix, 6-11 youngster who will be the tallest regular in local court history. This Negro star from Manhattan Automotive High will more than make

Bigos," which means he's a rugged man around the board and a sky-bound leaper. In addition he has a hot hook shot. Uplinger, on the thin side, is a careful ballhandler who can hit with one hand from the corner.

Starting currently are those two education-seeking Californians, White, Bigos and Felix. This leaves as front line reserves the driving veteran Smith and a six-foot playmaker of the Card type from the frosh team, Buddy Ackerman. Right behind them, and slated for plenty of work as he develops, is Irwin Belopolsky, a gangling hustler and close-up opportunist of 6-4 from Lafayette High, where he scored points by the bucket full.

Completing the first ten are junior Al Hasbrouck, a 6-5'er who saw some service last year, and junior Sal Merrara, a small back-court man who started to come late last season. Fighting for a place on the squad are Alpert, Van Winkle, Armstrong and D'Agostino.

This is a strong squad with tremendous backboard punch. It will get a lot of rebound and tip-in points. White is an inspirational star of enough magnitude to take a team a long way as another graceful star named Ed Macauley once took St. Louis.

The usual gruelling LIU schedule includes an ambitious between-semester cross country trip in which California and San Francisco will be played at the Cow Palace, and Arizona, Kansas State and St. Louis will also be met. Garden foes in the order met: Kansas State, Denver, Georgetown, UCLA, Idaho, Western Kentucky, South Carolina, Bowling Green, St. Louis, Duquesne, Seton Hall, Cincinnati and Valparaiso. . .

—RODNEY.

### Greasy vs. Browns

The intense bitterness developed during the four-year pro football war still bubbled briskly today as Earle (Greasy) Neale, coach of the Philadelphia Eagles, emphasized that he "doesn't want the Cleveland Browns to win" the pro title.

### Fur JB Beats Harlem Y 99-84

In a thrilling basketball game that had the spectators limp with excitement, the Labor League Champions, the Fur Joint Board team, remained undefeated by outscoring the crack Harlem YMCA quintet, 99-84 at the losers' court Saturday night.

It was a beautifully played, high-scoring contest, and it was not until the last quarter that the Furriers broke it open with a scoring spree. The Fur team was handicapped by the loss on fouls of its three biggest men—John Williams, Ray Kory and Leroy Morris—shortly after the second half began, but with Ralph Sealy, Ralph Crichtlow, Louis Kramberg and Curtis Johnson leading the way, made up for lack of height with indomitable drive and deadly shooting accuracy.

The Furriers got off to an early lead, but Charley Whiteman, 6-9 center for the Harlem quintet, paced his club as they pulled up to 42-36 at halftime. By the end of the third quarter, the score was knotted at 66-66, and it was anybody's game.

Sealy, with 24 points and a tremendous floor game, led the scoring for the Furriers. John Williams caged 22 before he left on fouls, while Kramberg had 16 and Johnson 13.

This Monday evening, Nov. 27, the Joint Board plays hosts to Hearn's-local 1250 of District 65. The following week, they will meet the Harlem "Y" in a return game at home. Then they embark on a full schedule of home and away games with such outfits as the 92nd Street YMHA, Union Temple, Bronx YMHA, Flushing YMCA, Prospect Park YMCA, Central YMCA, and other settlement houses and trade union teams. All home games are on Monday evenings at the Central Needle Trades High School Gym, 24th Street between 7th and 8th Avenues, and admission is free.

### Walker Card Mgr?

Dixie Walker, who rose to stardom at Brooklyn during 18-year major league career, is a leading candidate for the vacant St. Louis Cardinals managerial job, it was reported yesterday by United Press.

### Pick a REAL Winner, The Worker!

Let's go, Pickem Derby entrants! Help build America's fighting paper for peace by filling out a sub yourself or getting someone else a sub. Send 'em along with your Pickem Derby Blank. Let's see how many we can get in a one week touch-down push.

Name (please print) \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Zone \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_  
This sub is for \_\_\_\_\_ 1 yr. \_\_\_\_\_ 6 months  
One year \$2.50; 6 months, \$1.50.

## College Teams Debut Saturday

By Lester Rodney

College basketball is upon us. A lot of folks who don't care if the Knickerbockers ever played again perk up when it comes time for CCNY, LIU, NYU and company to hit

the boards. The reason is not that so many people went to those colleges, but so many come from the neighborhoods where the players grew up and won scholarships—or other inducements—to the colleges. So they follow them, with particular interest in how they do against teams from other parts of the country, particularly those which murder New Yorkers in football. This, more or less, is why the CCNY double tourney victory last year was such a tremendous event in our town.

Anyhow, CCNY will be playing this very Saturday night on the Garden floor. A basketball luncheon yesterday at which everyone shook hands and said "Here we go again" was the source of a lot of information gleaned from chatting around with coaches.

This double header, not one of the regularly scheduled Garden bills, is being put on for the benefit of the Pan American Olympic Fund, to help finance a team to represent the U. S. at Buenos Aires next February. The procedure decided upon for the American representative was to invite the winner of the NCAA tournament. That was CCNY, which couldn't get off at the dates due to its schedule and bookwork.

OK, how about the winners of the other big national tourney, the Invitation? That was CCNY too. Anyhow CCNY volunteered to move its regular game with St. Francis of Brooklyn into the Garden as part of a doubleheader for the fund, saying it was in favor of all international competition. St. Francis, dying to show its touted team in the Garden, jumped at the offer. The first game presents Seton Hall of New Jersey, a team loaded to the gunwales with last year's sensation frosh team, including a 6-11 center from upstate named Walt Dukes who it called another Mikan in the making. Dukes was induced Seton-hallward from the Rochester area by Bob Davies of the Rochester pro team and becomes the first Negro player in that school's history. Seton Hall meets Rhode Island State, which always puts on a good show.

A question by one of the writers directed toward establishing whether the Garden was being fully donated as were ser-

vices of the players, received a double talk brushoff as Coach Hobson of Yale, chairman of the Pan American basketball committee, scratched his head vaguely, said he supposed it was the same arrangement as during the big Olympic tryouts, looked appealingly toward Garden prexy Ned Irish for help, and got none. I'm just reporting exactly what transpired. Don't know nothing.

Anyhow, the first game is being played with the experimental widened 12 foot lanes, which means the big men must plant themselves six feet away in the pivot instead of three. This is designed to cut down the advantage of mere height as opposed to skill, and is already an international rule which will be used in the 1952 Olympics. CCNY was also willing to go along with the experiment, but St. Francis refused. Coach Lynch of the Brooklyn school explained that his school expected to beat CCNY and wanted no trifling around with the rules.

Nat Holman reported that his City team, which will run up against this high pointing by every team on its schedule, was not in the best shape with fifth man Herb Cohen getting over a jaundice attack and out for a while, and sixth man Ronnie Nadell nursing a bum foot. Arnie Smith will start. But Coach Gordon Ridings told me that his Columbia team scrimmaged with City and the Beavers looked terrific. Roman was hitting from outside unstopably, is moving faster, and so is Roth, likewise slimmer. Warner and Layne are better than ever, he says.

By the way, in case you forget that two minute rharb of last year, there is now a national rule. When a foul is scored in the last two minutes, the team scored upon takes possession just as before the new and controversial rule came in. Which means a team leading with two minutes to go will not be the automatic winner by holding the ball. This is an improvement, even though they didn't go whole hog and let the clock run.

Or is this too technical for you this early in the season?

Will have a full report on how the teams look in Monday's paper.

## Boudreau Nixes Nats' Waiver Claim, Still Shopping Around

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 — Clark Griffith, who thinks he could get his Washington Senators into pennant contention next year with Lou Boudreau at shortstop, revealed today he had claimed the deposed Cleveland manager on waivers and made him a "substantial offer." But Boudreau said he would refuse the waiver claim and make a deal only as a free agent.

Boudreau, fired by the Indians, who gave his job to Al Lopez, still hopes to land a post as pilot of another club and is expected to turn down all offers until he

finds out whether he can get such a job.

He is still under consideration as manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates under their new head man, Branch Rickey, and it is conceivable that either the Cardinals or Dodgers might be interested in the man who directed the Indians to a pennant and world championship in 1948. All other major league clubs have signed up their managers for 1951.

Unless Boudreau wants to accept Griffith's offer of a reported \$45,000 as a player, he is under no compulsion to do so.

Griffith said he talked to Boudreau by telephone earlier today and that Boudreau told him he expected to make a decision later in the week, after considering several other propositions. The White Sox, Red Sox and Yankees also have made overtures toward getting the player who only two years ago was voted the Most Valuable in the American League. And Rickey said he would consider Boudreau for the managerial post.

Griffith said he would use Boudreau at shortstop if his negotiations were successful, switching Sam Dente to second base.

## Last Chance!

Seventh and last week of the Daily Worker's Pickem Derby. Here is all you need to enter and win fame (if not fortune).

Fill out the coupon, checking the winners, no scores please, write the word Tie next to each team if that is your prediction. Mail to Daily Worker Sports Dept., 35 E. 12 St., N.Y. 3, N.Y. Must be postmarked by Friday midnight.

Winners and runners-up will be announced next Tuesday. Sports editor Lester Rodney (won three, tied one, lost two) will pick the same gamer on Friday along with a guest guesser for the week.

Home teams are listed first on the coupon.

NYU	-----	Fordham	-----
Rutgers	-----	Colgate	-----
Penn	-----	Cornell	-----
Princeton	-----	Dartmouth	-----
Pitt	-----	Penn State	-----
Holy Cross	-----	Temple	-----
Harvard	-----	Yale	-----
Florida	-----	Alabama	-----
No. Carolina	-----	Duke	-----
Tennessee	-----	Kentucky	-----
Tulane	-----	Vanderbilt	-----
Northwestern	-----	Illinois	-----
Purdue	-----	Indiana	-----
Ohio State	-----	Michigan	-----
Wisconsin	-----	Minnesota	-----
S.M.U.	-----	Baylor	-----
Oklahoma	-----	Nebraska	-----
Rice	-----	T.C.U.	-----
UCLA	-----	USC	-----
California	-----	Stanford	-----

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

City and State \_\_\_\_\_